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Tower reViews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

New Deal Put to Test
Italy Plays for Time

Five and a half years along its course of heavy federal spending in an effort to stabilize the "more abundant life," President Roosevelt's New Deal this week scraped bottom on some uncomfortable reefs.

The stock market upheaval, climaxed on Tuesday when combined average stock values slumped to 40.3 per cent below their highs for this year—nearly equaling the 1929 crash—expressed and produced jagged doubts about business recovery. The whole New Deal program, on its economic side, relies on recovery to reduce relief outgo and to balance the budget through more income.

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By itself, the stock market chute would have given Washington pause. Yet in its handling of Wall Street, the New Deal again blamed speculators, just as it has done from the beginning. Postmaster General Farley went so far as to charge a deliberate plot on the part of financiers to embarrass the New Deal.

Business had taken losses of more than $20,000,000,000 before the market turned upward.

* * *

Showdown

Two Roosevelt taxes in his "soak-the-rich" campaign bear the brunt of criticism. The capital gains levy in the 1936 tax law is charged specifically with having an effect opposite to the Administration's stated purpose of preventing violent fluctuations in security markets.

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The other most-criticized tax is that on undistributed corporation profits. This impost is accused of discouraging investment in new capital goods, including factory extension. An immediate curb on re-employment follows, and industrial production as a whole is hindered.

Yet beyond these specific objections of business to New Deal acts looms a cloud of uncertainty. The 24-hour basis of government, extended far beyond the immediate emergency which at first justified it, does not—to say the least—encourage long-term investments.

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President Silent

President Roosevelt maintained silence on the market, even when he dedicated Wednesday the new Federal Reserve Building at Washington.

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So much for polemics of the week. You and I, to borrow a Roosevelt phrase, are more interested in whether business actually is recovering, or faces an untimely blight. Impartial commentators found no reason in business conditions for the scope of the market break. Most of them agreed that this is another crisis of confidence, of business confidence in an unpredictable government.

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Deficit: $695,000,000

No single lapse in federal budget plans could strike harder than failure of income estimates to equal expectations. When business freezes, federal income shrinks while the unemployed swell relief rolls. On Monday, with the market already near bottom, Mr. Roosevelt announced another rise in deficit estimates.

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At $695,000,000, the net estimated deficit for the current fiscal year is $277,000,000 deeper in the red than Mr. Roosevelt foresaw last April. It is $732,000,000 farther in than his January estimate. Congressional spending in the face of presidential warnings was indirectly blamed. At the same time, Mr. Roosevelt announced the end of new spending on two emergency agencies: Reconstruction Finance Corporation, dating from the Hoover Administration, and PWA.

* * *

Landon Speaks Up

By and large, it wasn't a comfortable week for Mr. Roosevelt, with a special session of Congress coming to enact more, rather than less, regulation of rebellious business. Leaping to the attack, as if by instinct, the Republicans pushed their advantage. Alfred M. Landon, Mr. Roosevelt's opponent in the 1936 election, broke his long silence in a national radio speech, designed to rally the clan.

"Failure as an administrator"; . . . failure "to protect either the men or the property" in labor feuds; "a changed man" in the White House whose power "feeds on power"; in foreign affairs a President whose "impulsive quarter-backing" is dangerous—these sum up the accusations fired by Mr. Landon.

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The National Republican Club at New York postponed decision on Herbert Hoover's proposal for a mid-term party convention. Senator Borah in Idaho disapproved the convention, on the ground that it

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Washington Feels Relieved At Accepting of Mediation By Honduras and Nicaragua

American Minister to Panama Receives Final Instructions at State Department for Acting With Venezuela and Costa Rica

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Considerable relief was felt at the State Department here today over receipt of cordial acceptances from both Nicaragua and Honduras of the tender of good offices which was made two days ago by the United States, Venezuela and Costa Rica in an emergency effort to stave off what had suddenly become a threat to peace in the Americas.

Early this week it had looked as though Nicaragua and Honduras might actually be on the verge of war. Troops were being mobilized along the disputed frontier according to unofficial reports.

Frank P. Corrigan, minister to Panama, who has been designated as special representative of the United States in the peace negotiations, received final instructions at the State Department and will leave as soon as possible for Central America to collaborate with mediators from Venezuela and Costa Rica which are associated with the United States in the peace move.

The notes from the Foreign Ministers of the two disputant states were as follows:

From the Foreign Minister of Nicaragua:

"I take pleasure in stating to Your Excellency that the Government of Nicaragua, faithful to its traditional policy of sincere devotion to peace, of which it has given eloquent examples in the course of the discussion regarding boundaries with Honduras, accept with pleasure the good offices which the Government of the United States has been good enough to offer to it, together with the Governments of Venezuela and that of Costa Rica, for the ends indicated in Your Excellency's telegram which I have the honor to answer.

"In expressing to Your Excellency's enlightened Government the profound gratitude of the Nicaraguan Government for its noble endeavors directed to the maintenance, for Nicaragua and Honduras, of the blessings of peace which were on the point of being lost, as well as to assuring on the continent the success of the promises of Buenos Aires, I beg Your Excellency to accept the ever-renewed assurance of my highest consideration."

From the Foreign Minister of Honduras:

"Being authorized by the Constitutional President of the Republic, I am glad to inform Your Excellency that my Government accepts with pleasure the good offices of the Governments of the United States, Costa Rica and Venezuela, and I take the liberty of expressing to Your Excellency's enlightened Government, as well as to the enlightened Governments of Costa Rica and Venezuela, the profound gratitude of the Government of Honduras for this noble and friendly step."

Democrats Add Support of Bloc To LaGuardia

Civil Service Group Led By Prial Swings Into Fusion Line

Mayor Campaigns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 — The chances of Mayor LaGuardia for re-election were seen here today as having received substantial reinforecement through the defection of the Frank J. Prial municipal Civil Service bloc from the city Democracy, to support the LaGuardia candidacy on Nov. 2.

Mr. Prial himself would not comment on the move, now said to be spreading among his following, particularly in the Brooklyn sector. He has been an uncertain political quantity to the Democratic leadership here, however, since the organization denied him the comptrollership nomination in 1933, when he branched out for himself.

Fair Prospects

Word from Brooklyn today that he was ready to go over to the LaGuardia forces with all the numerical strength he could muster, reflected a trend to the Republican-Fusion camp that has been noticeable throughout the city during the last week. If the expectations of the LaGuardia leaders are justified by developments, the Prial vote, added to that of the labor and independent groups now safely under this banner, should put the Mayor back in City Hall an easy winner over his Democratic opponent, Jeremiah T. Mahoney.

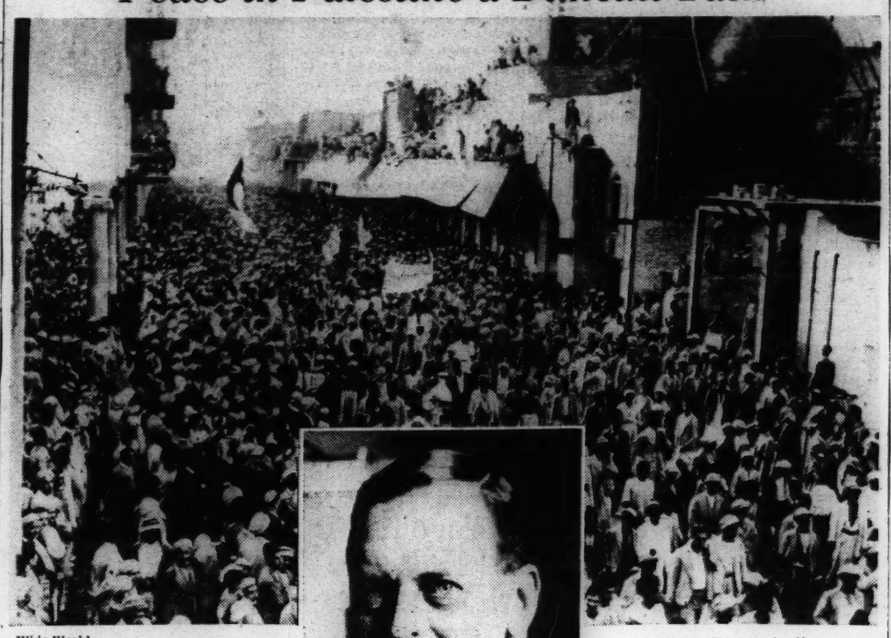
As the campaign enters its final week, Mayor LaGuardia is continuing a pace that is making this one of the most aggressive canvasses in his political history. His daily quota on the hustings ranges the city from the Bronx to the remote sections of Queens, and he is contributing a showmanship to the issue of good government such as it never before enjoyed in this city.

Speaks Before Guild

He addressed half a dozen meetings here yesterday with variations on the theme that he had "smashed the Tammany spoils system," and that it was "no longer necessary for city workers to bow to politicians to keep their jobs." In addition, he appeared at an American Newspaper Guild benefit at the Manhattan Opera House and at the police Honor Legion's entertainment at the Astor Hotel. He was unable to include a scheduled address before a citizens' budget commission meeting at Carnegie Hall, where his spokesman was City Chamberlain A. A. Berle Jr., who debated the LaGuardia regime with Mr. Mahoney.

The hall was only fractionally filled, and Mr. Mahoney said he had come so that the commission might see for itself "whether the Democratic candidate for Mayor was fit to occupy that job." He declared he was "willing to fight and die" for honest and efficient rule if necessary."

Peace in Palestine a Difficult Task



Wide World

An Arab Demonstration

W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore
British Colonial Secretary

France Considers Adding Defenses In the Far East

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 23—Seriously concerned over repercussions of the Sino-Japanese conflict in French Indo-China, the French Government is considering sending additional troops to strengthen the defenses of France's Far Eastern colonies.

With the opening of the nine-power meeting just a week away, an important ministerial conference was held last night to elaborate French policy at the Brussels parley and to study the problem of defending France's overseas empire in view of the Oriental and Spanish conflicts.

Reinforcements for Tunisia as well as for Indo-China are understood to have been decided upon by the meeting, at which Premier Chautemps presided. The Ministers present included Yvon Delbos, Foreign; Edouard Daladier, War; Pierre Cot, Air; Georges Bonnet, Finance, and Marius Moutet, Colonies.

France views with growing uneasiness the concentration of Italian troops in Libya, which is held to constitute a potential threat to the French protectorate of Tunisia.

The major part of the conference, however, was devoted to the Far Eastern crisis. M. Moutet is believed to have demanded new credits amounting to 300,000,000 francs to cover the expense of reinforcing French defense measures in Indo-China. Most of this money would go to pay additional troops, but part of it would be used for fortifications and increased air forces.

The French began to be concerned over possible peril to Indo-China when the Japanese occupied certain islands off the coast of France's only Pacific possessions. Strategically, the occupation and fortification of these islands as naval and air bases by Japan would constitute a threat that could not be ignored by the French, military experts declare.

These developments foreshadow a more positive French policy at the coming Brussels conference on the Far East than was formerly expected. Like the United States and Great Britain, France will favor mediation and conciliation at first, but she may now be expected to show greater readiness to consider economic means of restraining Japan than would have been the case if the Japanese threat to French Indo-China had not appeared.

British Tighten Palestine Rule; Confer on Mufti

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 23—Tightening up of control in Palestine is seen in negotiations understood to be on between the British and French governments regarding the future of the Arab Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, who is now in French Syria, and also in the mission to Jerusalem of Sir Charles Tegart, a senior British Indian police official who has had much to do in the past with suppression of political disorder in Bengal.

Sir Charles, who is to sail at once for Palestine, will help deal with the present outburst of terrorism which William G. A. Ormsby-Gore, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the House of Commons Oct. 21 must be stopped before the proposed "partition plan commission" could be appointed to work out the British government's scheme to divide Palestine into Arab, Jewish and British-mandated states.

A new immigration ordinance, meanwhile, has been issued in Jerusalem, giving additional powers to the British authorities there to regulate Jewish immigration. This is in accordance with Whitehall's statement of policy of last July limiting to 8000 the number of immigrants of all categories to be admitted into Palestine before March, 1938.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore's admission in Parliament Oct. 21 that he was confident the Grand Mufti had been operating against British interests during the "whole of his period of office" is regarded as having clarified a hitherto obscure situation where that Arab leader was concerned.

Hollywood Moves Rapidly Toward The Closed Shop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—The closed shop appears to be on its way to complete acceptance by Hollywood as its labor policy. Apparently a majority of the film center's workers are sitting on the crest of the nation-wide unionization drive to see whether the union label can assure security, proportionate share of wealth, and satisfactory working conditions.

November is expected in informed quarters to find producers of 85 per cent of the film capital's output signed with unions and associations, representing 30,000 of the colony's 35,000 members. These agreements range from year contracts to five-year contracts, all with arbitration clauses for settlements before the renewal time.

Some of these agreements call for a "union shop" as distinct from a "closed shop." The largest example of the union shop is the actor's agreement, wherein any person cast by a studio must join the actor's guild. Exception is made with imported players in that they may constitute the 10 per cent nonmember players in any one cast.

The cameramen's union is a closed shop. This union's contract provides that if a cameraman works more than 16 hours in one day, he gets triple pay for the time beyond the 16 hours; up to eight hours in a single day of traveling can be counted as working time.

On location work the producers in general have agreed to pay players and technicians all traveling expenses, food, accommodations, one-third more than studio-work scale, and count the work day as having begun when the location-bound company leaves the studio gates. The bonus is recompense for being away from home.

The Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., whose members are responsible for 85 per cent of the local output, for more than a decade have had a series of basic working agreements with five crafts: the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the carpenters' brotherhood, the truckmen and teamsters, and the musicians.

President Says Farm Bill May Increase Taxes

Costs Not Provided For in Budget, He Says, Must Be Raised by New Levies

Sets Conditions

Insists Provision Must Be Made Also for 'Ever Normal Granary'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—President Roosevelt today laid down as the first condition on new farm legislation that it must not unbalance the budget. In a letter sent jointly to Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina and Representative Marvin Jones (D) of Texas, respective chairmen of Senate and House Agricultural Committees, he declared that if Congress provides farm relief which would incur costs beyond current budget provisions new taxes must be provided to cover the increased costs "100 per cent."

The letters followed four days of extensive consideration of the new farm bill in which the Treasury and the bureau of the budget played an important part.

A second major condition laid down in the letters was that the plan must include provisions for an "ever-normal granery" to guard against undue price rises in case of drought or crop shortage due to other causes and to protect the farmers export market by keeping an exportable supply on hand at all times.

Current budget estimates provide for $500,000,000 for the soil conservation program. It is contemplated that this will be absorbed in the new comprehensive farm legislation. The President indicated that Congress will be free to provide farm measures which would cost this amount without providing additional taxes. But if they choose to go above this, it must be "backed 100 per cent by additional receipts from the Treasury," he declared. "In other words, whatever goes out must be balanced by an equivalent amount coming in."

The President's Letter

The President's letter follows:

You will recall that on July 12th I wrote you concerning the need for further legislation to stabilize agriculture and give it added protection against disaster. My letter pointed out not only the need for this legislation, but the importance of placing it on the statute books at an early date so as to give farmers the benefit of it in the 1938 season.

Since that time, as you are well aware, exceptionally favorable growing weather over most of the country and falling prices for some commodities have brought the surplus problem once more into sharp focus. The pressing nature of this problem was recognized during the closing days of the last session by both Houses of Congress in Senate Joint Resolution 207, pledging prompt action at the next session of Congress to meet the problem.

So as to permit early fulfillment of this pledge, I have issued a call for an extra session of Congress and to convene Nov. 15th. I know that your committee and the House Agriculture Committee have both been making extensive inquiries into the farm situation and will therefore be a position to move expeditiously with the task of shaping the new bill.

What Bill Should Do

The new National Farm Act should safeguard farmers' income as well as their soil fertility.

It should provide for storage of reserve food supplies in an ever-normal granary, so that if severe and widespread drought recurs consumers will be assured of more adequate supplies with less drastic increases in price than would otherwise be the case.

It should provide for control of surpluses when and as necessary, but at the same time it should preserve the export markets that still are open to our farmers.

It should protect both farmers and consumers against extreme ups and downs in prices of farm products.

It should be financed by sound fiscal methods. Local administration should be kept in the farmers' hands.

I wish to emphasize especially that any price stabilizing features, through loans or other devices, should be re-enforced by effective provision against the piling up of unmanageable supplies. We must never again invite the collapse of farm prices, the stoppage of farm buying and the demoralization of business that followed the Federal Farm Board's attempts to maintain farm prices without control of farm surpluses.

The present agricultural conservation program, though it is not entirely adequate to keep farm surpluses from wrecking farm prices and farm income, has great intrinsic value as a safeguard of soil fertility. Its great value must be made lasting. Therefore, it is my sincere hope that the Congress, when it enacts new legislation to protect agriculture and the nation against the calamity of farm price collapse, will assure the continuity and permanence of the agricultural conservation program now being carried forward by nearly 4,000,000 farmers.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Nine-Power Parley Participation By Japan Indicated

BRUSSELS, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Belgian Foreign Office disclosed today that the Government was considering postponing the nine-Power Conference on the Chinese-Japanese conflict from Oct. 30 to Nov. 3.

Belgian officials indicated they believed Japan would participate in the conference called to seek means of bringing peace to the Orient. This was understood to be based on negotiations under way today in Tokyo. (Japan had objected that the Oct. 30 date gave her insufficient time for preparation.)

Japan is the only signatory of the Nine-Power Treaty whose participation remains in doubt. Denmark and Norway accepted today.

Bullitt and Delbos Discuss 9-Power Plans

PARIS, Oct. 23 (AP)—United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt had a long conversation today with Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos, and French sources said the Nine Power Brussels Conference on the Far Eastern conflict and the Spanish situation were discussed.

Later, M. Delbos conferred with Sir Eric Phipps, the British Ambassador.

Elections Slated In 200 Cities And 5 States This Fall

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 23—Although this is an off-year for elections, citizens in five states will go to the polls to vote on questions of state-wide application, and municipal elections in over 200 cities are expected to decide additional governmental questions, according to a recent survey made by the Council of State Governments here.

The five states with 1937 state-wide elections are Kentucky, New Jersey, New York, Virginia and Pennsylvania. New Jersey and Virginia will elect governors. Both of these states, as well as Kentucky and New York, will elect a portion of their Legislature also.

New York voters will select 168 delegates to a constitutional convention scheduled for April, 1938, which will be the first in 21 years. The convention is to draw up a new constitution for the state into which may be written a reorganization of the state's fiscal policy. It may also include a revision of the powers of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Intimate Message From Washington

Laying Keel of First U. S. Battleship in 15 Years May Be a Ceremony but It Hinges Oddly on the Brussels Conference

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Oct. 23

The Navy may not, as it claims, have had anything more in view than a special celebration of Navy Day when it set Oct. 27 for the laying of the keel of the North Carolina—America's first new battleship in 15 years. But the fact remains that, just three days after this symbolic step in rearmament is taken, the Nine Power Pact conference, which has been called with American encouragement and approval in the hope of devising a curb on Japan's adventure in China, will open at Brussels.

The laying of a keel for a battleship is a symbol. The first year's work on such a ship is done almost entirely in the drafting rooms and the steel mills. It doesn't matter much when the keel ceremony takes place. It could have been done six months ago or six months in the future without affecting the final date of completion of the ship. It was decided, however, to set the date on the eve of the conference.

World attention is thereby called to the fact that the United States, even though it has no belligerent intentions, is perfectly aware of the fact that, in the type of international diplomacy which seems predominant in the world today, guns speak louder than gentle words. The North Carolina will be followed by the Washington this year and—provided Congress votes the necessary money—two more of these war monsters will be laid down next year. In a world impressed by force the United States is building force of an impressive kind and at an impressive pace.

No Threat, Just a Quiet Hint

This does not mean necessarily that there is any intention on the part of the Administration here to threaten Japan. But it is a quiet hint that those nations which, off-stage, are sometimes called "international brigands" by the drafters of American foreign policy should not take too lightly America's entrance into world collaboration for peace at Brussels.

Whatever thinking there is in high quarters here about possible use of the American Navy in a "quarantine" of Japan is of most tentative character. Latest developments in Europe tend to reduce the possibility of action along such lines. But there has been some thinking along the line of a long-range economic blockade of Japan in which the American Navy, with the "token" aid of a small British squadron, would play the leading role.

The subject has been canvassed at the Navy Department and the opinion of the admirals taken to the White House for analysis. One suggestion was that either the powers assembled at Brussels or the League of Nations should declare an embargo on the shipment of raw materials vital to the continuation of Japan's war in China—primarily oil and metals. The embargo would be made effective by a specific naval blockade established at Singapore and Panama.

Employment of the Navy is not considered an essential feature of such an embargo in all quarters. Some opinion insists that the same end could be gained by merely shutting off the channels of credit to Japan, a method which would avoid any danger whatever of an armed clash. Influential economists at both the State and Commerce Departments hold that if the United States and the British Empire stopped buying Japanese goods, Japanese finances would soon break under the strain.

President Roosevelt is understood to be hesitant about implementation of the embargo by naval force, but Secretary of State Cordell Hull is reported to believe that it could be both safe and effective.

Britain Between Two Fires

Consideration of this plan preceded the departure of the American delegation for Brussels. It also preceded the latest outburst of German criticism of Czechoslovakia which has a vital effect on the Far Eastern problem—no matter how remote it may seem. American commitment to a blockade of Japan is definitely contingent on at least symbolical English participation. Even if it is only a destroyer squadron and two older cruisers, American diplomacy insists that there must be British ships committed to the same course as the American Navy. But England's willingness to assume such commitments in the Far East is in turn conditioned by Europe.

Therefore, the State Department is watching Czechoslovakia with intense interest. It is recognized fully that Germany and Italy probably would be delighted to have England become involved with Japan, thereby reducing by so much, England's freedom of action in Europe. Certainly if the 3,000,000 Germans in Czechoslovakia were to start trouble in that country, and unofficial aid came to them across the border, English willingness to assume commitments in the Far East would be decidedly reduced.

Therefore, when the German press breaks out in a concerted criticism of abuse against Czechoslovakia, the advocates of forceful measures against Japan here see chances of obtaining necessary British co-operation in the Far East diminishing. It may be a mistake to assume too extensive a degree of collaboration between Germany, Italy and Japan, but the State Department and observers of foreign affairs here suspect strongly that there is a considerable degree of it.

Latest external evidence is the revival of tension in Middle Europe just as Italy's behavior at the non-intervention conference in London seemed to promise a hope of mitigating the danger from Spain.

All of which merely confirms Secretary Hull in his theory that, until the peace-loving nations can achieve the same degree of co-operation as the aggressors, hopes for peace in the world are slim.

Moroccan Disorder Quelled

CASABLANCA, French Mor., Oct. 23 (AP) — French military planes droned today over the village of Khemisset, between Rabat and Meknes, while Foreign Legionnaires patrolled the streets to put down disorders which broke out yesterday between Moroccans carrying the nationalist red flag and police, foreigners and other natives.

The trouble began when Moslems, gathered for prayers at the Khemisset mosque, were addressed by several nationalist native orators who, police said, came from Fez to organize a protest.

The nationalists, singing native Moroccan songs and carrying the Moroccan flag, marched through the streets bowling over police dispatched to halt them. They pushed against barricades erected before the civil government building. Police fired several times on the nationalists but were unable to disperse them.

Fierce fighting broke out on the barricades. The natives stoned the defenders until the French Legionnaires arrived from Rabat.

Saving Our Schools
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Mr. Farley and Mr. Hamilton 'Explain' the Stock Market

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 23 (AP)—James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, charged that enemies of the Roosevelt Administration are conducting a campaign of fear in an effort to "scare the country" into returning them to power.

"Sometimes," he told an audience of California Democrats, "the strategists of panic speak in the sepulchral tones of your own fellow citizen, Ex-President Hoover, who knows what happened but apparently does not know why it happened.

"Sometimes their mouthpiece is a disgruntled Democrat out of step with his party and fancying it is the party that is out of step with him.

"More frequently it is the newspapers which sought to put the Governor of Kansas in Roosevelt's place."

Speaking only a few days after the stock market had experienced its sharpest break in more than four years, Mr. Farley denounced political opponents who, he said, "hail every drop in the market as additional evidence the country is going to the dogs."

"With a whole nation voicing satisfaction of the manner in which the Democratic Administration is doing its job," he declared, "this jealous, envious, greedy group is trying to make our people believe the captain who has brought our ship through peril after peril is bent on casting that ship on the rocks."

"Unable to deny the presence of prosperity," he said, "they say it will not last."

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 23 (AP)—John Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, charged today that President Roosevelt has made the American people "jittery" by practices that are "anything but encouraging to economic revival."

The recent stock market slump, Mr. Hamilton declared in an address prepared for a meeting of West Virginia Republican women, "portends great possible distress" and Mr. Roosevelt "should prepare to deal with the squalls."

Mr. Hamilton said Administration policies have created "widespread alarm" instead of "true prosperity" and that the President "has shown himself unaware of actual economic developments."

"Our Republican opposition to the New Deal, which has been transformed into the Roosevelt deal, has always been based on the fundamental consideration that in the long run it could not work," Mr. Hamilton said.

"Now that this Roosevelt deal is beginning to creak at the joints, we may expect to hear again that the Republican Party is the party of privilege, that it is antagonistic to the welfare of the common man, and that his interests are only safe in Mr. Roosevelt's hands. This is farthest from the fact.

"A liberal republicanism seeks the interest of the common man no less sincerely and far more practically than does Mr. Roosevelt."

Virginia WPA Gets $552,092

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 23—Additional funds amounting to $552,092.73 have been authorized to provide work on various Works Progress Administration projects in Virginia.

Army-Built Drive Dedicated at Monterrey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan returned to his home post, Monterrey, where he is chief of the Seventh Military Division, recently to receive ovations from his soldiers and the city, and to bring a message of zeal for peacetime and public good, rather than for war preparation, such as he witnessed in Europe.

General Almazan, who started the precedent of using the army to build public works with funds allocated from the War Department, dedicated upon his return to service after a long stay in Europe, a new scenic mountain drive from Chipinque, a high mesa overlooking the city of Monterrey. The new drive will provide a second route to the mesa, through the forests of the Sierra Madre, making the old route safer by deflecting some traffic from it, and opening up new vistas of beauty for automobilists and hikers.

The dedication of the drive, after a banquet at Chipinque, attended by Monterrey civic bodies, the corps of officers, and many guests, was followed by a speech from General Almazan, who said in part:

"In Europe today one eats and smells war. Desperate preparation has given way to anxious waiting for the signal to begin. Other interests are subordinate to the wish for a war which will 'solve' everything, and relieve the terrible tension. This spirit makes Europe sad and trying; one loses heart and hope for peace. They are bent on self-destruction. Armies, great camps of man-power, which could be centers of constructive education, and whose skill and labor could be used in building works of public necessity and advancement, drill constantly in war maneuvers and study every sort of device of destruction. It is the spirit of hatred which has generated this mass poison."

The new road dedicated by General Almazan was built by the labor of his soldiers, designed by army engineers, and paid for with funds from Mexico's War Department, helped out (as is usually the case) with funds from the private fortune of General Almazan.

Also part of the ceremonies and festivities offered the general on his arrival was the dedication of the live-water swimming pool and entertainment park, which was also constructed by the soldiers for the city of Monterrey. A living stream was deflected from its course and then sent back into the stream bed. In a clean, paved section swimmers enjoy themselves on hot days. A shallow pool, with a slow current, has been arranged for children. The dressing rooms are done in the style of an Italian villa. The tree-lined stream, with distant playgrounds and fields for every type of sport, present a charming picture.

"The army," said General Almazan, "should be the focus of popular social education, the tool for public improvement, and the background of labor which makes it possible to realize dreams of beauty, service and benefit."

General Almazan is building a casino clubhouse at the military encampment, for the use of the soldiers and their families. The cost of the building will be paid from his private fortune. The soldiers of the encampment supply the labor.

Having been the first of the revolutionary generals to dedicate large tracts of his encampment to fields for polo, tennis, swimming and baseball, General Almazan now feels that to the sport program may be added training in uses of leisure, aside from active physical exertion. The Casino will have a lecture hall, music room, library, clubroom and magazine room, and will offer courses in handicrafts, such as wood-carving, modeling and pottery making. Courses in sewing, cooking, home arts, and decoration will be given for soldiers' wives.

Dominion Rallies to Help Drought-Seared Provinces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 23—Faced with a national emergency in the privation caused by the drought in Western Canada, the entire Dominion has co-operated in a vast, voluntary relief undertaking which has sent 650 freight cars of food to the needy prairie districts.

These cars represent a gigantic project in collection and distribution, they also give evidence of a Canadian unity and national consciousness that has not been manifested so strongly since 1914. This is no war against a foreign foe threatening the Empire; it is a battle against cold and hunger and Canadians have thrown their full resources into the campaign.

Vegetables From West

While most of the cars have come from eastern Canada, British Columbia has sent 90 carloads of fruit, vegetables and clothing to its neighbors in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Railways have transported these supplies free.

The movement in eastern Canada began after the visit of church leaders to drought areas. They told stories of want and suffering and warned their listeners that unless help was forthcoming there would be unbearable hardship on the prairies this winter. Begun by the churches, the movement gained support from scores of organizations such as the Independent Order of the Daughters of the Empire and the Local Council of Women, with representative branches in every large city in the East. The Government lent its support and purchases were made through federal agencies to assist those in want.

Both Groups Benefit

In some parts of Ontario farmers were faced with the paradoxical problem of want in the midst of plenty. They had bumper crops but could not secure a suitable market price. Fruit and vegetables were bought in districts where this condition existed and both the recipients in the West and farmers in the East were helped.

Community Enterprise

The project has taken the form of a community enterprise in Ontario with many towns and rural districts promising to stock one or more cars with supplies. Hundreds of well-stocked cellars have contributed and many needles have plied late into the night in the campaign to fill these argosies of mercy.

In Saskatchewan, where the greatest destitution exists and many farmers lost even their garden crops, a Voluntary Relief Board has been established to supervise distribution of supplies The board, under direction of Dr. J. W. Hedley, has its distributing office in Regina and has as an advisory committee a group of clergymen, professional and business men. Needy districts are carefully mapped and requirements of each locality determined before shipments from Regina are made.

Some food and clothing goes to southern Alberta where the drought struck again this year. Much has been contributed to these areas by the sister prairie province of Manitoba which has enjoyed good crops.

The work for this year has only begun. It has been conducted on a smaller scale for the past five years. The coming winter provides voluntary workers with a greater task than they have yet encountered. They have no misgivings, however, for all Canada is behind them in this labor of helpfulness which is not only aiding those who need assistance but also is cementing the nation with bonds of goodwill and sacrifice.

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Use Our Convenient BUDGET PLAN

Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

balancing of the budget. In other words, no additional federal expenditures from the general fund of the Treasury should be made over and above existing planned expenditures. The only exception to this would be the incurring of additional obligations on the part of the Treasury, backed 100 per cent by additional receipts from new taxes.

In other words, whatever goes out must be balanced by an equivalent amount coming in.

To my mind the purposes of the proposed new legislation and the existing conservation program are wholly consistent with each other and can be related together to the benefit of agriculture and the nation.

At the request of both your committee and the Senate Agriculture Committee, Secretary Wallace and his aides in the Department of Agriculture who have had experience in administering farm programs in the past, have been making studies which I know will be of great assistance to you in shaping the new law. With their help, and the added counsel of practical farmers throughout the nation, I am confident that your committees and your fellow members can draft permanent legislation that will serve the nation for many years to come.

Bureau Buys Apples To Stabilize Market

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation announced purchase of 619,471 bushels of apples in 16 states in an effort to stabilize market conditions for the large 1937 crop and increase returns to producers.

Purchases were made in Arkansas, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Michigan, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and Indiana. The apples are to be distributed to needy persons through local relief agencies.

Elliott Roosevelt on Air

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 23 (AP)—Irving Fogel, representing Elliott Roosevelt, announces that the son of the President has been signed for a twice-a-week radiocast as a commentator on news incidents "in the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Average Citizen." The announcement said no political comment would be included in the talks.

Ickes Appoints PWA Directors In Six Districts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, administrator, named directors Oct. 21 for six of the seven regional offices which will take over work now done in PWA state headquarters. They are:

Region 1: Maurice E. Gilmore, state engineer inspector for New York. The region includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey. Headquarters, New York City.

Region 2: (Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia) Director David R. Kennicott, present state director for Illinois. Headquarters, Chicago.

Region 3: (Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida) director Howard T. Cole, state engineer inspector for Georgia and Alabama. Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.

Region 4: (Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri) director Robert A. Radford, state director for Minnesota. Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

Region 5: (Colorado, New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas) Director George M. Bull, now State Director for Colorado. Headquarters, Fort Worth, Texas.

Region 6: (California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona) Director not appointed, but vacancy to be temporarily filled by an acting regional director not yet designated. Headquarters, San Francisco.

Region 7: (Washington, Oregon and Idaho) Director Claude C. Hockley, State Director for Oregon. Headquarters, Portland, Ore.

Regional directors, who will have charge of the $2,000,000,000 construction program now under way on nearly 3000 projects, have been called to Washington to confer with PWA chiefs. The meeting probably will be held next week.

George Horace Lorimer

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23 (AP)—George Horace Lorimer, whose passing was announced today, guided the development of the Saturday Evening Post as editor from a small obscure magazine into one of the world's greatest publishing enterprises. Mr. Lorimer joined the Post in 1889 after two previous starts in his career. For eight years he was in the meat packing business in Chicago with Armour & Co., and for two years he was a reporter on the Boston Post.

Then he read in the newspapers that Cyrus H. K. Curtis had purchased the Saturday Evening Post and was rehabilitating it. He applied for a job. Mr. Curtis came to Boston, interviewed him, and hired him as literary editor at $40 weekly.

Mr. Curtis went to Europe in search of a prominent literary figure for editor, leaving Mr. Lorimer in temporary charge. While he was abroad, he received the first copies of the new Post under Mr. Lorimer's direction. He cabled Mr. Lorimer on the spot, with characteristic suddenness of decision, "You are the editor. Put your name at the masthead."

In 1927 Mr. Lorimer became vice-president of the Curtis Publishing Company; in 1932, its president, and in 1934, chairman of the board. He resigned from the Post and the publishing company Jan. 1, 1937, and retired.

Mr. Lorimer was born in Louisville, Ky., Oct. 6, 1868, the son of the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer and Mrs. Belle Burford Lorimer.

His family moved from Louisville to Chicago where Mr. Lorimer attended the public schools. He took courses at Yale and Colby College and then returned to Chicago to work for the Armour company.

Mr. Lorimer was married in 1892 to Miss Alma V. Ennis, daughter of Judge Alfred Ennis of Chicago. They had three children, Graeme, Burford and Georgia.

He held honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws and Doctor of Letters. Italy decorated him with the Order of the Crown and France made him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Among his writings are "Letters From a Self-Made Merchant to His Son," which appeared first anonymously in the Post, "Old Gorgon Graham," "The False Gods," and "Jack Spurlock, Prodigal."

Recreation Classes Taught

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 — More than 100 recreation leaders and those who wish to learn how to conduct recreation classes registered at an institute here recently in preparation for the winter's work in various recreational centers around the city. Classes will be held at George Williams College in such subjects as organized games, community recreation, arts and crafts, music, and the pre-school child.

She's Seen London Change

Drawn by John A. May

Long a Piccadilly Flower Girl

Who'll Buy My Flowers?

A Londoner's Sketchbook—I

Drawn and Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Under the light shadow of the lovely Eros statue sits a flower-girl, her bloom-filled basket a splash of fresh country color in the center of the commercial brightness of Piccadilly Circus. She has been one of the flower-girls of the Circus since before the century began.

"Sleet, rain or shine," she says, "I'm always 'ere. I always bin 'ere, leastway for 40 year. I'm about the only thing that 'asn't changed around the Circus. Me an' the others."

She and the others. There are several of these flower vendors near Piccadilly Circus. One has sat at her pitch beside the London Pavilion, now a Super Cinema but once a famous vaudeville theater of a time when vaudeville was vaudeville, as long as she beneath Eros has been at her stand, selling flowers to Edwardian beaus and distinguished foreign visitors and bank clerks and stage stars.

These flower-girls have become a part of the Circus. Far more an intrinsic part than the famous "lights of Piccadilly" that flash and flutter their persuasive messages throughout the night. Those who still remain at their pitches are the last of a disappearing race; business is not so good, for the Circus is traffic-bound all day, and few there are who pass by Eros now. Polite notices request pedestrians to use the underground passages across the roads instead of dodging traffic.

At the beginning of the century it was different. Then the steps round Eros were an island kingdom, peopled by boot-blacks and flower sellers and other street traders, and the horse-drawn traffic was just slow enough and frequent enough to make crossing to the island exciting but not dangerous.

Now the traders have gone; all have left except one or two of the women who were flower-girls. They hope that the new traffic lights which are just being tried out in the Circus will help pedestrians cross to the island of Eros once more.

For as the auburn-bearded newspaper vendor of Lower Regent Street says—and he is about the oldest established of the Circus population—the flower-girls are the direct descendants of the pretty lavender and orange girls of centuries ago, one of whom at least, Nell Gwynn, made history.

High Court Puzzle? Grin From Hughes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—A Government attorney stood before the Supreme Court Oct. 20 and called it a "puzzle." Chief Justice Hughes smiled broadly at the remark by Paul A. Freund, a special assistant to Attorney General Cummings.

Mr. Freund made the comment, in fun, in response to a humorous statement by the Chief Justice that the court was not a "game."

The repartee took place during a two-hour argument whether jigsaw puzzles—remember them?—were a game and taxable under the Federal revenue laws.

While arguing in favor of taxation, Mr. Freund said there were rules for jigsaw puzzles which could be waived in the same manner that the Supreme Court sometimes waived rules for argument.

"But the court is not a game," Mr. Hughes remarked.

"It's a puzzle," replied Mr. Freund.

The arguments were on a case appealed by the Government in an effort to collect $37,021 taxes on puzzles manufactured in 1932 and 1933 by the Viking Manufacturing Company, Inc., of Boston.

Exchange Clubs Elect Leader From Tennessee

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 23 (AP)—E. W. Sprague of Memphis, Tenn., was elected president of National Exchange Clubs Oct. 20. He succeeds Dr. Kuno H. Struck of Davenport, Iowa. Dr. W. J. Ederts, Wichita, Kan., was named national vice-president.

Regional vice-presidents include: Milan R. Cook, Hartford, Conn.; Henry D. Burrell, Newark, N. J.; Charles L. Morgan, Fort Worth, Texas; Theron M. Hall, Detroit; Dr. Wesley Buck, Minneapolis, Minn.; Louis C. Kimball, Salt Lake City, Utah, and Clarence H. Blenker, Modesto, Calif.

Another Mauretania To Fly Cunard Flag

By the Associated Press

Liverpool, Oct. 23

The Cunard-White Star Steamship Line announced its new 30,000-ton liner would be named Mauretania after the famed Cunarder which was ordered broken up in 1935.

The new Mauretania will be launched July 28, 1938, by Lady Bates, wife of Sir Percy Bates, chairman of the line. The ship is expected to be in service by 1939

The old Mauretania for 27 years was among the fastest Atlantic liners. She established her best record for the North Atlantic crossing in August, 1929, when she made Plymouth, Eng., 4 days, 17 hours and 49 minutes out of New York.

Hamburger or Mule. The FDIC Has 'Em

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—If you think the Government barters only in billions, you aught to meet Edward C. Tefft, supervising liquidator for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

"Aside from the more serious assets we take in," he said, "we have on hand right now about everything from a Missouri mule to a Pennsylvania night club."

The agency has acquired, for instance, such properties as:

A golf course in Minnesota.

An opera house in Montana.

A summer resort in Virginia.

A stamp collection in South Dakota.

A hamburger stand in West Virginia.

The FDIC—which insures deposits up to $5000 in about 14,000 American banks—gets this sort of stuff when it has to move in after too many of the bank's assets have moved out.

"Our business then," explained Mr. Tefft, "is to liquidate it as profitably as possible."

Right now the FDIC is trying to peddle a girls' school dormitory. Anybody want one?

Pattullo Foresees Northwest Progress

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 23 (CP)—Premier T. D. Pattullo returned yesterday from eastern Canada and a visit to President Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N. Y., with word that the proposed Alaska highway through British Columbia would "definitely be built" and that the northland of his home province would experience in the next decade its most spectacular development.

Mr. Pattullo said there was "nothing definite" to report on the Alaska highway project, but that he would shortly begin to work out "really definite progress."

"You'll see in the next 10 years remarkable progress in all the northland—Alaska, the Yukon and Northwest Territories," said the Premier. "That development will, I'm sure, also include British Columbia."

Referring to amalgamation of British Columbia and the Yukon, Mr. Pattullo said the Dominion Government had agreed to delay final action until after the report of the Rowell Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations.

City Managers Elect

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 23 (AP)—The International City Managers' Association elected E. L. Mosley of Colorado Springs, Colo., president at its final business meeting Oct. 21. Other officers elected were: L. P. Cookingham, Saginaw, Mich., first vice-president; William T. Hunter, Roanoke, Va., second vice-president, and Wilder M. Rich, Hackensack, N. J., third vice-president.

Birds in Florida Show Increase By Protective Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Further protection of bird life in the United States, with special reference to the highly colored specimens in Florida which have often been regarded as "attractive targets," is the objective of the thirty-third annual convention of the National Association of Audubon Societies, here today. More than 200 delegates and members from many parts of the country are attending the sessions at the American Museum of Natural History and to take field trips.

Three outstanding conservationists, introduced at the reunion dinner of the Audubon Nature Camp held last night, were from Florida. Each was a United States deputy game warden and each had an individual story to tell of gradual improvement in the public attitude due to vigilance and tact on the part of officials.

"I have a tower on St. John's River marsh near Melbourne," William A. Hart said. "I watch for violators and those who are robbing nests.

"I see a 50 per cent improvement in the attitude both of home people and visitors. The proof is the great increase in the bird population, particularly of the American egret, the little snowy egret and the glossy ibis, but we still have a long way to go."

Another game warden of Florida, Edward J. Reimann, who patrols the 10,000-island area of the southwestern Florida coast, told how he was meeting with greater co-operation.

"Our biggest problem is the people who come down from the North in private yachts during winter," he said. "Anything is a target for them. In our efforts to prevent violation, we live on a 35-foot cabin cruiser and frequently travel in the dark so as to be on hand before violation sets in. Where the birds are we stay. Evidently it has paid, for our roseate spoonbill has increased 500 per cent in the last five years."

Making bird lovers of those who, previously, were either indifferent or destructively inclined has been one of the special jobs to which the other of the three wardens, James Durden, has assigned himself. His section is Tavernier of the Florida keys and his approach to the problem is casual and friendly.

"I wear rough clothes and drop in on these folks at camp," he explained, "because I believe first in prevention. I have found that a good many of them become bird lovers and will report to me if they see a violation.

"The chief problem is with those from outside the state who want to shoot from the road. Anything that's got feathers attracts them. But I am noticing an increase in the white-crowned pigeon, the great white heron and the roseate spoonbill."

Trips to Cape May Point, N. J., and to Montauk Point, L. I., regions found to offer a particularly wide variety of bird life, are being made over the week end.

Virginia Group Strikes at Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 23—In a report bristling with denunciation of alcoholic beverages, the Committee on Temperance and Social Service laid before the 155th annual conference at Norfolk a four-point program aimed to "uproot and destroy this nefarious business."

Dr. Frederick R. Chenault, pastor of Main Street Methodist Church, Danville, chairman of the committee and outstanding critic of both repeal and the Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, read the report before an audience which packed Norfolk's Epworth Church. His report recommended that the conference go on record favoring:

1. Repeal of the 3.2 beer law, so that communities may exercise local option in determining whether they want beer of more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol.

2. Sale of only a quart, instead of a gallon of liquor to one person at alcoholic beverage control stores, with a prohibition against transporting in any automobile more than one quart or any quantity with the seal of the container broken.

3. Prohibition of beer and wine sales except at alcoholic beverage control stores.

4. Observance of the same opening and closing hours at alcoholic beverage control stores as are observed in "any ordinary business."

Drinking has increased and bootlegging is rampant since repeal, the temperance committee contends in its report, and the increase in crime since 1932 has set a record.

"Drinking among women from the best statistics available has more than doubled," the report continues. "Drinking, especially among youth, has increased decidedly."

In addition to liquor, the committee took up other matters and urges the conference to enter a protest against gambling, with particular emphasis against legalized horse and dog racing.

Auto Suit 'Backfires'; Complainant Is Fined

By the Associated Press

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 23

City Judge Robert J. Summers reversed the usual procedure in a traffic case here. He discharged the defendant and fined the complainant $10.

"What have you to present to this court to prove the defendant (John E. White) drove recklessly," asked Judge Summers of the complainant, Benedict Kosnikowski.

"Well," answered Mr. Kosnikowski, "what I was really interested in was my damages."

"The defendant is discharged," interjected Judge Summers. "And I fine the complainant $10 for contempt, for attempting to use City Court as a collection agency."

What a Day!

She Gets Her Mountie

REGINA, Sask. (CP)—"I want a mountie," shrieked a woman as she ran from a Florida-licensed automobile here and grasped the arm of a startled constable, H. E. P. Mann of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

"Shoot," she cried. The advice was to her husband, busy getting his camera into action before the constable could grasp the meaning of the "holdup."

"Bye, bye," chirped the woman, rushing for the car. "We've been hunting for days for a mountie for a picture for our trip."

The Spuds Came Back

SHELTON, Neb. (AP) — James Pierce, who has a farm near here, harvested a field of potatoes about two months ago. Naturally there were some culls left in the ground.

Now he is harvesting another crop from vines which sprouted from the culls.

Congress Defined

ABILENE, Tex. (AP)—"What is Congress?" a naturalization examiner asked a Mexican citizenship applicant.

"Congress," came the ready reply, "she is place where lotsa fellow get together and talk. Somebody say something she is bad and somebody say something she is good. Then somebody they don't know what is good and what is bad."

Smiles Pay

ALLENTOWN, Penna. (AP)—Gerry Reed is $10,000 richer today because as a newsboy he served his customers with a smile.

Reed, now 18, was left that sum in the will of Oliver H. Gernert, former Allentown theater operator, who liked the boy's cheerfulness.

Dropped Eggs

VANCOUVER, B. C. (CP)—British Columbia poultrymen in general and M. H. Rutledge of Sardis, B. C., in particular weren't greatly impressed to hear Miss America of 1936 dropped her 575th egg in her Pleasant Valley, N. J., nest.

On Oct 31, 1933, Derreen 10-L, white leghorn pullet owned by Mr. Rutledge, strutted around her dominion experimental farm pen at Agassiz, 70 miles east of here, clucking announcement of her 357th egg in 365 days. The best Miss America was credited with in a year was 327.

Derreen's mark equaled the world record.

A Very Modern Cow

CORTLAND, N. Y. (AP)—Henry Call's cow Margery has gone modern.

No more does she respond to the traditional call of "Co-Boss," as Mr. Call no longer bothers her with loud cow calling.

When it comes time for Margery to be in the barn for milking, Mr. Call drives his automobile down near the pasture and gives a couple of toots on the horn and Margery heads straight for the barn.

Apple Packing Tempo

STAUNTON, Va. (AP) — Finley Tynes put a phonograph and a loudspeaker in the packing shed of his orchard and says his workers are packing 7 per cent more apples than they did in pre-music days.

Git Along Little Dogies

RATON, N. M. (AP)—The roundup business appears safe from encroachment of such new fangled ideas as aviation.

Roy E. Lewis and his wranglers tried escorting a herd of adolescent beef with an airplane. The plane dived within 500 feet of the steers, and they scattered.

Twenty-five cowboys retrieved all but nine of the 800 steers from distances ranging to 12 miles.

High Eggs Boil Slowly

ALAMEDA, Calif. (AP)—Four and a half minutes is about right for a three-minute egg at 12,000 feet. Four minutes will do the trick at 9000 and 3½ is plenty at 5000.

Stewards aboard Pan-American clipper planes have worked it all out on a graph based on the principle that water boils sooner at high altitudes, but has less heat. At sea level, water does not boil until it reaches 212 degrees Fahrenheit.

Who Was Pushkin?

SHANGHAI (AP)—Japanese sentries thought someone was trying to pull a fast one today because Alexander Pushkin, Russian poet who passed on 100 years ago, did not show up to sign a moving permit.

Officials of the Pushkin School for Russian Boys explained that Pushkin was not the owner of the institution. They told the sentries the school merely was named for the world famous poet who died in 1837.

The soldiers just shook their heads and ordered four trucks moving school property from the Japanese occupied Hongkew sector to the safety of the International Settlement to go right back because Mr. Pushkin wasn't there to approve the transfer.

Increased Taxes For Security Seen By WPA Assistant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—The end of the governmental borrowing era and increased taxation for social security were predicted here by Aubrey Williams, deputy director of the Works Progress Administration, at the opening session of the New York State Conference on Social Work.

"Wisdom will be needed in deciding new taxation," he added, "but to the extent that income is diverted from those who normally save a considerable protion of their total income to those who, in the nature of things, spend all they take in on their daily consumption, the country is benefited."

Mr. Williams chided business leaders who blame governmental interference for the decline of the stock market with having called vigorously for government help for the business structure four and one-half years ago.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia told the conference that he expected soon to have a permanent relief bureau manned by civil service employees.

At group meetings earlier, David C. Adie of the State Department of Social Welfare pledged a future policy of administering veterans' relief by veterans if it can be done efficiently and economically, but both he and Frederick I. Daniels, deputy commissioner, criticized the present handling of relief by veterans' organizations.

Waiting List to Fill The CCC to Quota

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Sufficient applications have been filed to bring the Civilian Conservation Corps to its full strength of 300,000 men, Director Robert Fechner said Oct. 21. This meant he said, that 153,000 new men would have been brought into the corps by Oct. 31.

Mr. Fechner listed the following achievements of the CCC since its inception in April, 1933:

A billion and a half trees planted in a reforestation and erosion control program.

More than 60,000 miles of telephone lines strung in forested areas.

More than 4,000,000 man days spent fighting forest fires, with a tremendous saving in timber.

About 110,000 miles of truck trails and minor roads built in forests and parks.

More than 3,500,000 check dams constructed to stop "gully washing."

Improvement of recreational areas.

Development of a billion-gallon supplemental water supply for the public range.

Control of white pine blister rust—a tree disease on thousands of acres, particularly in the Pacific Northwest.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Moley Opposes Use of Taxation As Reform Club

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP) — Raymond Moley, editor, professor, and former New Deal adviser, said Oct. 19 that certain federal taxes—including the undistributed profits and capital gains taxes—were not revenue producing measures but instruments of social and economic reform.

"We have now reached a point in the tax history of the federal government where these forms of taxation can no longer be justified as sound revenue producing measures," he said, in a speech written for delivery before the fiftieth anniversary conference to the American Institute of Accountants.

"We all have our suspicions as to why they were imposed, and those suspicions around the idea that they were not essentially revenue collecting measures at all. They were instruments of social and economic reform.

"It seems to me that the President must ultimately recognize this squarely, and if these measures are to be continued, cease to attempt a justification of them on the ground that they are revenue producers.

"There are intelligent and persuasive arguments against the use of tax measures as instruments of reform. But we may as well face the fact that taxes will be levied, in the future as in the past, for both reform and revenue purposes."

Asserting that "America is at war with herself," the former New Deal aide suggested that President Roosevelt seek "peace in the United States as well as abroad."

Parking Ticket Cheated As Fan Uses His Camera

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23—Photography proved a helpful hobby for Rudolph Deckel when he was given a ticket for parking in a supposedly restricted area in downtown Philadelphia.

Mr. Deckel pulled out his camera, which is a constant companion, and took a picture of the scene. He took the picture with him to court. Handing the print to Magistrate Jacob Dogole, he pointed out that there was no indication of a "No Parking" sign.

The magistrate scanned the picture for a moment, then:

"Discharged!" he said. "But let me keep that picture. Next time there'll be a sign there!"

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Anglo-American Trade Plans Affect Central European Peace

Can Peace Come to the Danube?
Last of Six Articles

By A. Godfrey Lias

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

What are the chief conditions that have to be satisfied in order to put an end to the constant friction going on in the Danube Basin since the peace settlement?

The fact has to be faced that one of the root troubles lies outside the area. If some magician could cut the Danube watershed out of Europe and dump it down as a convenient port of call for the new Atlantic air service, the job of the peace-maker would be comparatively easy. But big powers with battleaxes to grind are continually trying to grind them on the rasping edges left after the World War. They deliberately use old feuds to stir up new trouble. There are plenty of such feuds and rasping edges in the basin of the Danube.

There can be no doubt that both the Germanic and Hungarian minorities in Czechoslovakia have received money as well as encouragement from Berlin in order to make difficulties for the Czech Government; that Hungarians and Macedonians in Yugoslavia have received money as well as encouragement from Italy as a means of embarrassing the Government at Belgrade; that France has taken similar steps to bolster up the Little Entente's rather hesitant opposition to Germany; that Russia has had a finger stirring trouble in the private pies of various countries.

In the present anarchic condition of international relations these things are the normal way of diplomacy. To some extent they fortunately have a way of canceling out one another and there are signs that they are beginning to do so in Central Europe. Not all statesmen are "dumb." They generally have a pretty shrewd idea what are the ulterior motives of their wooers. Even if they weren't able to guess, there is generally someone at hand to tell them.

Friction Over Treaty Revision

For example, two or three years ago, Premier Mussolini made a speech in which he expressed himself rather expansively in favor of wholesale treaty revision. The speech gave great pleasure to Hungary and Germany and great offense to the Little Entente and Poland. So a few days later, the Italian representative in Warsaw called at the Polish Foreign Office and explained that the speech was of course not intended to refer to the Polish Corridor but only to the boundaries in Central Europe. About the same time the Italian Minister in Bucharest paid a similar call at the Roumanian Foreign Office and explained that of course the speech did not refer to the Central European boundaries but only to the Polish Corridor.

All might have been well if Poland and Roumania had not happened to be allies. The two Foreign Offices compared notes and, if they ever had any illusions about Italian foreign policy they did not have them any longer.

In Central Europe, like everywhere else, the things that really matter in the long run are not the speeches and diplomatic maneuvers which are the normal fare of the world's press, but the more permanent factors of the situation which the general public seldom hears anything about. One of these disregarded elements is the fact that a new generation is growing up in Central Europe which knew neither the World War nor the conditions which existed before the war. Young Hungary knows only by hearsay of the lost provinces which old Hungary has so passionately wanted to win back again. Young Czechoslovakia knows only by hearsay of the indignities old Czechoslovakia suffered at old Hungary's hands.

Time a Peace Factor

Thus, time is on the side of peace. The longer an explosion can be postponed, the less likely it becomes. A constant crescendo of propaganda is required to prevent old animosities from getting blurred as the memory of the past recedes. Though the propaganda is still going on, it is clearly not so vigorous today as it was two years ago.

It is in the fostering of such seeds of appeasement as may have begun to sprout that the best hope of a durable settlement in Central Europe is to be found. Otherwise, the volcano will seethe again. Better treatment for minorities, gradual relaxation of frontier restrictions, the encouragement of cultural, athletic and social relations between the different peoples, although not spectacular, have a more beneficial and lasting effect than is generally realized.

The English-speaking countries are unconsciously playing a part in the process of turning foes into friends. The two democracies have weathered the economic storm better than the dictatorships. Moreover, their example and precept carry much weight in almost all walks of life in the Central European countries.

Spread of English

The number of persons who speak English is therefore growing rapidly. Also for political reasons most Czechs, many Roumanians, and some Hungarians prefer not to use German even though they can talk it quite fluently. Thus conversations between persons of different nationality in Central Europe are more and more coming to be conducted in English.

Besides the indirect influence exercised by Britain and the United States in this part of the world there is the more direct effect of their economic, financial and political actions, which though they may not realize it, inevitably cause a ripple round the globe and not least in the basin of the Danube.

For example, Dr. Milan Hodza, Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, has a plan for special Danubian preferences which if it is to come to anything requires a modification of the British and American attitude toward the most-favored nation clause in trade treaties. At present both these distant countries demand exactly the same tariff treatment from the Danubian States as the latter give to their next door neighbors. Americans, say the Czechs, are constantly asking what Europe wants with so many tariff walls. But the moment someone tries to start following the excellent example of the 48 States of the Union, Washington puts its foot down. In the present condition of Europe, it is impossible to wipe out all boundaries with one stroke of the pen. It must be done gradually. But the Anglo-American attitude on most-favored-nation treatment makes it virtually impossible even to begin.

Affected by Anglo-Saxon Policies

Central Europe urgently needs markets. The bulk of its goods go of course to Germany and Italy. But the absorptive capacity of both the authoritarian States is limited and Central Europe has already piled up inconveniently large balances particularly in Germany which it is unable to get out in the form of goods. As there is a limit to the amount of cameras and harmonicas and other wares which any given country can consume, Central Europe is looking elsewhere for business. And it naturally looks to the centers where there are no restrictions on the export of currency, particularly Britain, the Netherlands, the Scandinavian countries, members of the sterling group and adherents to the Tripartite currency agreement between the United States, Great Britain and France.

Thus the financial, as well as the economic, policy of the Anglo-Saxon group, inevitably plays a leading part in the well-being of Central Europe. Not only the question of freedom to export currency, but the price policy of the British and American Governments affects this area either for good or ill. Central Europe is primarily agricultural. When the price of agricultural goods fell during the slump the Danubian countries were reduced almost to bankruptcy. Their purchasing power in other markets fell practically to vanishing point.

Now prices are better. If they stay better, Central Europe can buy British and American goods in considerable quantities. But if London and Washington decide to keep prices down, whether by reducing the value of gold or in some other way, Central Europe will cease to be a market for Anglo-American goods. The whole of this area will, in such circumstances, tend to gravitate more and more around Germany.

Wants to Pursue Peace

But the primary factor in Central Europe is the question of peace. There can no longer be any doubt that Central Europe wants to pursue a peace policy—if it is allowed to.

In the last analysis, however, this issue of peace and war does not lie in the hands of the smaller countries. No small country would attack a big power, and if it began to hit a country of its own size it could immediately be called to order—as when Greece began to invade Bulgaria in 1925, and was told not to by the League of Nations.

In regard to the Danube Basin, there is urgent need of a constructive peace policy on the part of the great powers. Some of them, being geographically far away, may think it is none of their business. But explosions are inconsiderately apt not to confine their effects to the immediate center of disturbance.

So far as the Danube is concerned, an active peace policy has at last some hope of success. The mud and desolation left after the floods of war are showing signs of disappearing. The Danube Basin is in fact in the condition when with tactful encouragement and help from without it can be made comparatively safe against another inundation like the one that started there in 1914 and engulfed the whole world.

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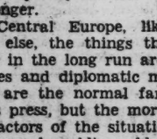

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BOSTON

Alberta Licenses Decreed

EDMONTON, Alta., Oct. 23 (CP)—Licensing of meat packing, flour and feed milling business in Alberta under the Licensing of Trades and Business Act has been effected by passage of an order-in-council. The order, which does not involve licensing of employees, is retroactive to Sept. 30 and provides for fees ranging from $5 to $1000.

Elderly Jobless Produce Own Food and Clothes

British plan succeeds in solving work problem of men past the age of finding employment in the usual lines of trade.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Subsistence production is tapping at the "hard core" of Britain's unemployment, according to the 1936 report of An Order of Friends. This "core"—the several hundred thousand older jobless men who constitute about one third of the country's unemployed—is considered by many to be a permanent problem, since these men are thought to have little hope of ever again being absorbed into the industrial life of the nation.

The Subsistence Production Societies, established in Lancashire and South Wales by An Order of Friends, a voluntary organization of the Society of Friends, have been devised to help these older unemployed to raise their standard of living by their own efforts. As in groups of primitive settlers, they aim to produce most of the food and clothing they need, each man working at the job for which he is best fitted.

Prolonged unemployment, the order holds, can only be properly tackled by "stimulation of the initiative and energy latent in its midst, which must be directed along right channels. It offers a unique opportunity to show that a new order of society is possible, in which production by the consumer, planned economy, quality of materials and workmanship, leisure, and the right human relationships, can all have their true values."

Goods produced by the Subsistence Production Societies do not compete with the ordinary trader since they are not sold to the public, but distributed solely among the members and their families. No wages are paid, but members remain eligible for unemployment assistance and buy back the goods at prices which exclude labor costs, selling expenses and the allocation of profits to ordinary industry. The men themselves, in line with the purpose of An Order of Friends, exercise a real measure of control in running the societies.

Started With Small Farm

The experiment was started in 1934 at Upholland, near Wigan, Lancashire, a county where many worked-out and derelict mines had turned hundreds of employed into jobless men. The order leased a small seven-acre farm and 13 men began to work it. Potatoes and other vegetables were soon produced. Hogs and a cow were kept, and clogs—the indispensable wooden shoe of the Lancastrian—were made. Within a short time the farm buildings also housed carpentry, tailoring and jam making.

Side by side with this calculable increase which the experiment wrought in the standard of living of the men and their families, marched an incalculable one in change for the better in their outlook.

Before the end of the year, therefore, the organizers came to the conclusion that subsistence production should be developed on a much larger scale. A gift of £30,000 from Lord Nuffield, Britain's Henry Ford, made it possible to expand the scheme, and the Wigan and District Subsistence Production Society now controls estates at Parbold Hall (56 members, 300 acres), Billinge (44 members, 16 acres), Pemberton (57 members, 27 acres), and Ashfield House, the industrial center of the Society (120 members, 50 acres). The Upholland farm lease expired recently, but the workers have been transferred to other estates.

In South Wales, where, at Brynmawr, social and reconstructional work was already being carried on, a Subsistence Production Society—that of the Eastern Valley of Monmouthshire, lying within a distressed area—was also established.

New Centers Established

There are new centers at Llandegveth, Beili Glas, Trevethin, Pontymoile, Griffithstown, Pontnewydd, Cwmbran, and more recently at Brynmawr, and Central Workshops at Cwmavon.

These Central Workshops are housed in a former brewery. Here men who do not feel drawn toward agriculture can follow other trades. Tailoring, boot repairing, machine knitting, baking, blacksmithing and carpentering are among the varieties of work offered.

The garage at the former brewery also accommodates three closed vans and an open lorry, all driven by members of the society who form together the "transport group." This group is responsible for the collection and distribution of all goods.

Another feature in the development of subsistence production is the exchange of goods between the Lancashire and South Wales districts. Wigan, for instance, has sent eggs, tomatoes, vegetables and pickled cabbage to Cwmavon and Brynmawr, while the shop in the former brewery sent many tons of flour and several lengths of cloth to Ashfield House. It is hoped to increase these exchanges between units.

Although subsistence production was not started until 1934, the range of commodities produced today includes many articles of cloth and nearly every essential foodstuff.

Milk sells for the low price of 1½d. a pint. During 1936 79,131 pints were produced by the Lancashire society and 109,532 pints by the South Wales society. Meat is quoted at from 4d. to 9d. per pound, cauliflowers, beetroot and beans at a halfpenny per pound.

Gain in Constructive Thinking

But in addition to betterment of their material welfare, the men are learning to think constructively. Their "grudge" against society is disappearing and their outlook on things in general is changing, the report shows.

"All the evidence of the past 10 and 15 years," the report declares, "would seem to show that the older unemployed men in the distressed areas, unless they can be enabled to support themselves, can never again become useful members of society. Furthermore, two years of trial and error in the field of subsistence production have indicated that the method is a sound one and that the way is clear toward far bigger things, if only the necessary initial support is available."

The greatest strength of subsistence production, according to the order, lies in the fact that it can be established alongside of and as the complement of ordinary industry. "The industries of the future," the report adds, "must absorb increasingly the younger men, must give them discipline, if not a trade; subsistence production can offer to the older man, after employment or unemployment, what he has never had before—the means to an adequate living pension, work after his own heart and useful leisure, interest, security for himself and for his dependents."

Requests for subsistence production societies to be established in their own neighborhoods are now being made to An Order of Friends by unemployed men in other areas. "That those who are unemployed," the report points out, "should desire that the scheme should be extended to include their own district is clear indication that the men themselves have assessed the value of the venture and are anxious to take advantage of its benefits."

Lack of funds, however, makes it difficult for the order to accede to these requests. Money is also needed to strengthen and support the work already being carried on, and the order estimates that, apart from any grants it may receive during the coming year, it will need some £30,000 from private sources.

Courtesy of An Order of Friends; © Fox

Work of Britain's Subsistence Production Societies

Upper—Boot Repairing in Upholland. Left Center—Ashfield House, Near Wigan, Industrial Center of Lancashire Society. Right Center—Open-Air Theater at Cwmavon, South Wales. Lower—Feeding Time at Parbold

Italy Held Playing for Time To Thwart Spanish Agreement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 23 — Obstacles raised in the non-intervention sub-committee to an agreement on Spain have created a less optimistic atmosphere here as more and more it seems apparent that Italy is playing for time.

Premier Mussolini's adroit choice of a moment for agreeing—as he did in substance last Wednesday—to the British scheme for withdrawing volunteers from Spain left Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden of Great Britain no alternative but to throw a favorable light on the situation in their Thursday statements. Now, however, that the seriousness of the reservations which hedge about that agreement are generally known, considerable impetus has been given to the Labor-Liberal demand for a more positive British attitude. This was shown in strongly worded resolutions adopted by a big public meeting here at which Viscount Cecil, head of the League of Nations Union, presided, and also by all the chief British labor and trades union executives, acting jointly.

The main outcome of last night's four hours of discussion in the non-intervention sub-committee has been to refer back to the governments represented a resolution for acceptance of the British plan, accompanied by various controversial points that have still to be settled. Chief of these points is whether all the governments will agree to be bound by the figures on volunteers on each side as they will be ascertained by two commissions.

Another of the difficulties raised in yesterday's discussions is that of the order in which the proposed land and sea control should be restored. Yet another unsettled point has to do with the proposed preliminary "token" withdrawals of volunteers as evidence of good faith. As the whole object of the discussions is to obtain complete withdrawals, this last point, in the opinion of a good many representatives, is only of secondary importance and might be dropped out altogether. Here, however, it is pointed out, that withdrawals must begin somewhere and that failure to agree to them even in token form—1000 men from each side has been suggested—could scarcely be regarded as encouraging.

Early replies from all the governments have been asked, and in order to give more time for their arrival it was decided today to postpone until Tuesday afternoon reassembly of the non-intervention sub-committee which is to discuss them.

Sale of Potash To Japan Bared

CARLSBAD, N. M., Oct. 23 (AP)—Testimony that 40,000 tons of potash had been shipped to Japan by one American firm, but that the chemical has only a "very limited" war use highlighted the United States Senate public lands subcommittee inquiry here.

Horace M. Albright, New York, executive vice-president of the United States Potash Company, disclosed the Japanese shipments yesterday. He said they were made under a contract for the potash produced by his company over requirements of American markets.

Mr. Albright advocated a protective tariff. He said American potash miners earn $6 a day compared to $2 in Germany. Foreign competition, he said, has forced potash here to 50 cents a unit whereas in Germany, America's greatest competitor, the price is 80 cents.

Japanese Protest

KOBE, Japan, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Domei (Japanese) News Agency reported today that the Japan Seaman's Union has cabled the American Federation of Labor and Committee for Industrial Organization urging that they rescind resolutions denouncing Japan and refusing to handle Japanese goods. The seamen's union reiterated that Japan is acting in self defense in the war in China.

Barcelona Move Looks to Shift Of Spanish Capital

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Oct. 23 (AP)—An advance guard of Spanish government officials moved from Valencia to Barcelona yesterday, to prepare the way for transfer of the government to a more strategic location.

With the first government officials reaching Barcelona were 1500 assault guards and police and more than 2000 troops. The government had requisitioned more than 2500 buildings to house the ministries which will leave Valencia soon.

Many of the buildings were owned by foreigners, and the requisitions already were bringing protests from the consular corps.

(In Madrid Dr. Juan Negrin, Spanish Premier, made no mention of the change in the seat of the Government in his long-awaited radio broadcast. Earlier in the day, however, President Luis Companys of Catalonia, confirmed reports that the change was imminent.)

Government dispatches said 42 new bomb-proof refuges were being built in Madrid capable of sheltering 23,000 persons. Present underground fortresses in Madrid will hold 50,000 and private cellars will protect 282,000, the dispatches said.

Draft Exemptions Cut

VALENCIA, Oct. 23 (AP)—The War Ministry issued a decree today curtailing exemptions from the two military drafts ordered by the Spanish Government since last February. Those whose exemptions were canceled by the new order include all except certain classes of miners, personnel of the government ministries, persons engaged in public services and persons previously excused from military service for political or trade union activities.

British Columbia Having Best Year Since 1929 Boom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Basic industries of British Columbia will have an over all production value this year of about $223,000,000, according to provincial government statisticians.

The total output from lumbering, mining, agriculture and fishing is an advance of about 18 per cent above the 1936 figure of $190,000,000. The lumber industry, greatest source of wealth in Canada west of the Rockies, will produce $80,000,000 this year; mining, $70,000,000, an all-time record; agriculture, $57,000,000; fisheries, $16,000,000.

All the basic industries on which the prosperity of the province is built showed an increase over 1936 except fishing, returns from which are smaller because of the usual cyclical reduction in the salmon run. Measured by basic output, by government revenue and by unemployment relief figures, 1937 will prove the most prosperous year in the history of British Columbia except for the boom year, 1929, when the figure stood at $249,000,000.

Judge Plans Severe Fines To Discourage Bootleggers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 23—Police Judge Gene R. Mariano announces a policy of "fining them out of business" in his future dealings with bootleggers.

"From now on," he said, "convicted bootleggers will be fined as much as the law will allow. They don't make enough to stand that kind of treatment very long. Even though they ask to be sent to jail, I'm going to fine them until it hurts."

French Labor Unrest Grows As Workers Protest Prices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 23—A big mass meeting of union workers protesting against the high cost of living was held in Paris today, emphasizing the renewal of serious labor unrest in France.

Maritime strikes at Marseilles are holding up both passenger and freight sailings, and a number of other strikes are reported in various parts of the country.

The Postman's Union has announced its determination to strike unless postmen obtain a special indemnity of 150 francs a month to offset the recent sharp increase in living costs and application of the 40-hour week.

Consultation between leaders of the Civil Servants Union and the Government has not yet been able to solve conflicts there. Government employees, who number nearly 1,000,000 demand a 150-franc bonus monthly to compensate for higher living costs, while the Cabinet offers only a 100-franc rise for workers in Paris and 60 francs to provincial functionaries.

Many observers feel the matter will probably be decided by Parliament in favor of the state employees, for these functionaries constitute a powerful electoral force. Their threat to strike, however, has caused much concern, especially in view of the fact that the Council of State, an advisory body with important powers in the interpretation of certain laws, yesterday rendered a verdict condemning all strikes by civil employees as illegal.

Fairness to Mexicans Sought In Trade and Land Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Although the Mexican Government will continue its drive to end foreign exploitation of Mexican resources, it offers to foreign commercial interests the compensating prospect of important new markets—now being created by the Government program to raise the buying power of the Mexican people.

Dr. Ramon Beteta, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, outlined this long-term optimistic view of trade relations between Mexico and outside interests, before the consuls of the 21 American nations at their annual meeting. His statement of policy was designed to counteract the deep pessimism which has existed in world trading and financial circles as to the effects of President Cardenas' program of "reconquest of Mexico for the Mexicans."

Dr. Beteta defined two functions of the consul, stating that the first was to protect the interests of his countrymen in a foreign country. In Mexico, he said, this had been done splendidly, since until recently the whole economic organization of the country was designed for the easy exploitation of its natural resources by foreign countries whose purpose had been to obtain raw materials for industry and to exploit cheap labor.

The second function of a consul, he said, is to promote commerce; but this had been a difficult problem in Mexico, due to the small buying power of the Mexican people.

Revolutionary Points

The successful unrolling of the Mexican Revolution has caused an economic reorganization which makes the work of the consul here more difficult, said Dr. Beteta. This Revolutionary program is based upon three points: Nationalization of the subsoil, agrarian reform, and protection of labor.

While at first glance this program is largely contrary to the interests of the foreign companies because of the obstacles it places on their operations, it has already begun to benefit trade, since it has raised the standard of living and the buying power of the Mexican people. In this way, he said, the Revolution has made the work of the consul easier.

Another change which has come in the relation of the consul to his job is that he is no longer expected to ask for special privileges and special jurisdiction for his nationals. It is now generally accepted, said Dr. Beteta, that the consul asks for equal treatment, rather than special treatment for his nationals.

The Agrarian Reform, which embodies breaking up big estates and dividing them among the peons, will go forward in spite of all obstacles, said the government spokesman. It has to date been only one third completed, on account of foreign and internal interferences, he said. It is intended that land shall be given to 3,700,000 Mexicans; but so far only 1,000,000 have received land.

The application of this law is not to destroy private property, but to give land to the people who need it. In order to preserve property rights, the government has been studying means of compensating the former land owners, through the payment of bonds, or some other such collateral. However it is not now in a position to make such payments and will not announce them until it can pay.

Land Distribution

Reports from Puebla state announced that land division was being applied to the large estates of William O. Jenkins, an American citizen who has for many years been one of the biggest land owners in that state. One ranch belonging to Mr. Jenkins, consisting of 20,422 acres, has been subdivided into 10 acre tracts and given to 2043 heads of families. The land is irrigated and has been sown with sugar cane. It is being given to former employees of the American.

It was further announced that six other ranches belonging to the same owner are to be subdivided at an early date, and given to 15,000 heads of families in the region. The new owners will be organized into cooperative societies and financed by the National Bank of Ejidal Credit.

All machinery belonging to the properties, the houses and 500 acres of land will be left to Mr. Jenkins. A parallel to this confiscation of land belonging to aliens is to be found in the land belonging to the British Talhualillo Company, which was subdivided in the Laguna cotton district a year ago.

At an earlier date, such action would have caused diplomatic intervention on the part of the government to which the owners belonged; but the present policy of the United States Government is to ask no favoritism for its nationals. Since the agrarian reform affects Mexicans in the same manner, but on a much grander scale, there is therefore no protest made nor attempts to gain privileges which are not granted to Mexicans.

Dominicans Plan Flight

MONTREAL, Oct. 23 (CP)—Dr. E. Ginebra, consul general for the Dominican Republic here, announces that four planes will make a 20,000-mile good-will flight from Santo Domingo to Montreal at the end of December. The planes will visit Caribbean islands, South America and the United States before coming to Montreal.

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Film Concessions Granted by Canada

OTTAWA, Oct. 23 (CP)—Concessions favoring importation of motion picture films, books and other printed matter issued in French, Polish and Ukrainian were indicated in departmental rulings made public recently by Revenue Minister Ilsley. These cover a number of items of the customs schedule and bear on products of nations enjoying most-favored treatment.

Under the Canada-France trade agreement, such articles were given the British preferential rate—in the case of motion picture films 1½ cents a foot—provided they were made in France and in the French language. The language of the tariff schedule, however, precluded entry of French-language films at this rate if they were made in any foreign country other than France. The same application applied to Poland under the terms of the 1936 trade treaty with Canada.

The new departmental rulings have the effect of permitting entry of French, Polish and Ukrainian language films under the British preferential rate if these films are manufactured in any other country which enjoys most-favored nation treatment. Chief of these is the United States.

Woman to Visit 21 Americas On Flight to Promote Peace

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 23 (AP)—The nation's only woman delegate to the Pan-American Peace Conference last winter left yesterday to confer with President Roosevelt preparatory to a peace flight to 21 Latin-American nations.

Slight, dark-haired Mrs. Burton W. Musser will lead a committee of the Peoples Mandate to Governments to End War into South and Central America to urge ratification of peace and trade agreements made at the Inter-American Conference at Buenos Aires.

"We believe a group of peace-minded women, non-political and non-commercial, merely playing the role of good neighbor, may have a strong effect in hastening adoption of important pan-American peace treaties," she said.

"Our expedition will in no sense be official, but I am to confer with State Department officials Oct. 28 and 29.

"I shall see the President and Secretary Hull, and shall be glad to convey any messages they may have to the presidents of the Latin-American republics.

"In view of the unsettled conditions in Europe and the Orient, and in view of President Roosevelt's recent comments regarding war and neutrality, I feel our mission is assuming much greater significance than we had expected."

The proposed 20,000-mile tour will start from Miami, Fla., Oct. 31, and have Buenos Aires and Santiago as its east and west terminals. It will end, via the Canal Zone, Guatemala and Mexico City, at Brownsville, Texas, Dec. 9.

The Utah woman, wife of a prominent attorney, speaks Spanish, Portuguese, German, French and Italian fluently.

"We shall urge ratification of eight treaties dealing with maintenance of peace, non-intervention, prevention of controversies, arbitration of disputes and promotion of inter-American cultural relations," she said.

"They have been ratified by the United States, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Ecuador, but ratification in the other countries has been delayed by political upheavals and changes in administration."

President Pleads for Peace In Call for Armistice Day

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt took occasion in an Armistice Day proclamation to express again today the United States' "wish to pursue a policy of peace."

He said that international "lawlessness and strife" which "now threatens international security and even civilization itself" made it particularly fitting that it should be expressed again at this time.

The President added that the world situation also made it appropriate for this country "to adopt every practicable means to avoid war, to work for restoration of confidence and order among nations, and to repeat that the will to peace still characterizes the great majority of the people of the earth."

The proclamation directed display of United States flags on all government buildings on Armistice Day and invited the people of the country to observe the day with "appropriate ceremonies in schools and churches and other suitable places."

The text of the proclamation:

Whereas, Nov. 11, 1937, is the nineteenth anniversary of the cessation of the most destructive, sanguinary and far-reaching war in human annals; and

Whereas, Senate Concurrent Resolution 18, Sixty-ninth Congress, passed June 4, 1926, provides:

"That the President of the United States is requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the officials to display the flag of the United States on all government buildings on Nov. 11 and inviting the people of the United States to observe in schools and churches, or other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies expressive of our gratitude for peace and our desire for the continuance of friendly relations with all other peoples"; and

Whereas lawlessness and strife in many parts of the world which now threaten international security and even civilization itself, make it particularly fitting that we should again express our wish to pursue a policy of peace, to adopt every practicable means to avoid war, to work for the restoration of confidence and order among nations, and to repeat that the will to peace still characterizes the great majority of the peoples of the earth;

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby direct that on Nov. 11, 1937, the nineteenth anniversary of the Armistice, the flag of the United States be displayed on all government buildings, and do invite the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies in schools and churches, and other suitable places.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-second.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Japan Hints Plea for Delay

TOKYO, Oct. 22 (AP)—A Government spokesman indicated today Japan may ask for postponement of the Brussels conference of nine-power treaty signatories, set for Oct. 30, pleading insufficient time for preparation.

Meanwhile, authoritative sources said Japanese diplomats in Europe were ascertaining the attitudes of Italy and Germany, the two powers most friendly to Japan, toward the conference.

Italy, a signatory of the Nine-Power Pact—concluded at Washington in 1922—has accepted Belgium's invitation to the conference. It is expected Germany, a non-signatory, will be invited to join after the conference is in session.

(Belgium has convoked the conference, at the instance of the United States and Britain, to seek "amicable means" of ending the Chinese-Japanese conflict. The United States, Britain and most of the British dominions, Mexico and other powers have accepted the invitation.)

Ambassadors Active

The government spokesman said Japan's ambassador to Moscow, Mamoru Shigemitsu, had visited Berlin, while the ambassador to Berlin, Viscount Kimitomo Mishakoji, had made recent trips to Paris and Rome. The diplomats, the spokesman said, were "discussing the general political situation," but he admitted they might be talking about the Brussels conference.

The spokesman asserted Japan received her invitation to Brussels only yesterday, giving only nine days for preparation. The cabinet could not consider the question before Tuesday. After that the Emperor's sanction would be required for action on the invitation.

Diplomats Summoned

Foreign Minister Koki Hirota summoned the Empire's most experienced diplomats to consider the Brussels invitation. The group included three former Foreign Ministers—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Hachiro Arita, Naotake Sato—Katsuji Debuchi, ex-Ambassador to Washington, and Matsuzo Nagai, ex-Ambassador to Berlin. All are considered men of liberal tendencies.

Yosuke Matsuoka, president of the South Manchuria Railway, said he had laid before the Government a plan for administering North China—most of which is now under Japanese military occupation. He declined to give details.

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British Group Asks Boycott of Japan

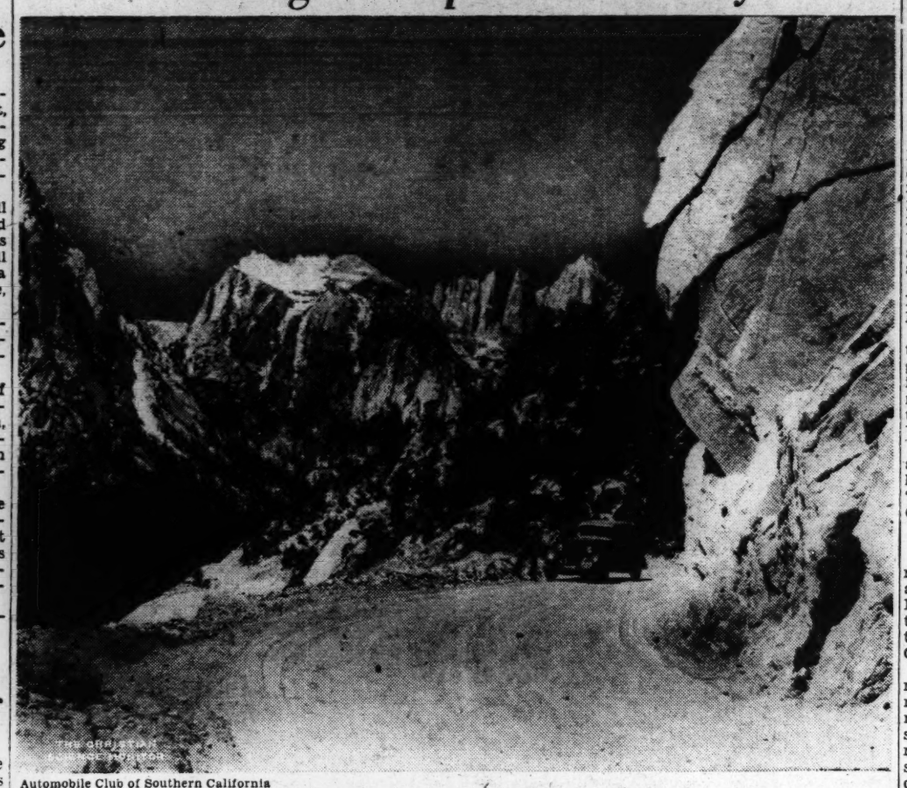
LONDON, Oct. 23 (CP)—The first National Congress of the International Peace Campaign last night adopted a resolution urging all peace-loving people and governments to stop Japanese aggression in China by refusing to purchase Japanese goods. The resolution also urged steps be taken without further delay to end foreign intervention in Spain.

Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, president of the League of Nations Union, presided over the meeting, which was representative of 43 countries.

Miss Eleanor Rathbone, independent member of Parliament, asked what sort of an open door would be left by Japan for western commerce if she conquered China, and how long would India and Australia would be safe "when a fascist power is firmly established on the southern borders of France and at the gates of the Mediterranean Sea?"

"How long shall we be able to resist Chancellor Hitler's demands for African colonies, or Premier Mussolini's aspirations for leadership in the pan-Islamic revolt against the British Empire?" she concluded.

Linking the Depths and the Sky



Automobile Club of Southern California

On the New Cut-off Between Death Valley and Mt. Whitney

Scene Near the Western Terminus of This California Highway, Near Whitney Portal Above Lone Pine. In the Background Arises Mt. Whitney, Highest Mountain in the United States (14,496 Feet). On the Right, the Saw Teeth Mountains Are Closer and Appear Higher

Anti-Monopoly Action 'Assured,' Borah Reports

MERIDIAN, Idaho, Oct. 23 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah has given southwestern Idaho farmers "reasonable assurance" that anti-monopoly legislation will be sponsored by the Administration at the forthcoming special session of Congress.

"And that," the Idaho Republican said in an address here Thursday night, "is the best news I have heard in many, many a political day."

President Roosevelt, Vice-President Garner, Secretary Harold L. Ickes and Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, Senator Borah asserted, promised the Administration will "push" efforts to outlaw monopoly, against which the Idaho Senator has crusaded tirelessly.

"A solution of the question of monopoly is indispensable to the welfare of the entire American people," he declared.

"And the men who solve that question will render as great a service to the white people as was performed for the Negro in the days of Abraham Lincoln."

Senator Borah's speech was devoted mainly to an analysis of the ever-normal granary bill, sponsored by his Idaho colleague, James P. Pope, and by Senator George McGill of Kansas.

"We will have a farm problem as long as monopoly fixes the prices of things we have to buy from the farmers," Senator Borah asserted.

"During my brief visit in Boise recently with President Roosevelt he stated that is to be one of the points on which he will recommend legislation."

Concert to Open Helen Keller Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Beginning with a concert by Serge Rachmaninoff and the Philadelphia Orchestra today, the American Foundation for the Blind will open Helen Keller Year, hoping to raise $2,000,000 for work with the blind between then and March 3, the fiftieth anniversary of the meeting between Miss Keller and her teacher, Mrs. Anne Sullivan Macy.

A sponsoring committee of 38 governors and 200 other prominent citizens has been organized, and educators will co-operate in the campaign by teaching children about Miss Keller's achievements. In New York City, 1,225,000 boys and girls will have Hellen Keller programs on March 3, and here and elsewhere will be presented a pageant entitled, "Toward the Light."

G. O. P. Woman Leader Wants Issues Decided

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 23 (AP)—Miss Marion E. Martin of Bangor, Maine, told West Virginia Republican Women last night they must decide "whether we want a government of laws or men." The director of the Republican National Committee women's division attacked President Roosevelt's policies in an address before the West Virginia Federation of Republican Women's Clubs and said:

"We must face the issue of whether we want more government or less government, more paternalism or more freedom, a strongly centralized government or a government based on the theory of states' rights."

Maritime Fishermen Ask Government Aid

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 23 (Canadian Press) — Delegates to the United Maritime Fishermen's convention Oct. 21 appealed to the Federal Government to assist in the development of the canned fish industry by using available canning equipment in Canada's maritime provinces.

A resolution adopted at the two-day gathering said biological stations already established provided trained men and necessary equipment for preliminary experiments. Members felt use could be made of canning equipment which lies idle after close of the lobster and salmon canning seasons.

Highest-Lowest U. S. Lakes To Be 'Wed' in a Road Fete

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONE PINE, Calif.—Wedding of the waters of America's highest and lowest lakes is on the travel-social calendar for the week end beginning Oct. 29, dedicating the new Darwin cut-off on the scenic Mt. Whitney-Death Valley highway through here.

The 17.6 mile link in the midst of the 100 miles of mountain and desert stretching between Lake Tulainyo, 12,865 feet above sea level west of the highest mountain in the United States, and Bad Water, 279 feet below sea level in Death Valley.

The feature of the three-day celebration will be a relay race, with the baton in the form of a gourd of water taken from Lake Tulainyo's melted snows.

An Indian runner will dip the California gourd into the lake on the nation's roof at dawn on Oct. 29, skirting the crest of Mr. Whitney, he will arrive at Whitney Portal, terminus of the road, whence a pony express rider starts eastward for Lone Pine.

A Chain of Fires

The water will arrive around 6:30 p. m., followed by a chain of light from signal fires. It is to remain here over night. At 9 o'clock the next morning, it will start for Death Valley in a covered wagon, thence being transferred to a prospector with an indefatigable burro, thence to a stage coach, thence to a 20-mule team, and at the junction of the highway with narrow-gauge railroad, to a special train carrying it to Keeler, 16 miles from Lone Pine. At Keeler it is to remain overnight.

At 10 a. m. on Sunday, Oct. 31, the gourd will leave Keeler in an automobile. In a half hour it is scheduled to arrive at the point of dedication, on the junction of the cut-off and the old Darwin road. Gov. Frank Merriam will give an address, descendants of the memorable Manly party and of the Donner party will join hands, and the road will be officially open.

At noon an airplane will take the water up from Panimint Valley and drop it by parachute at Furnace Creek, near the destination. A company of men and women will take the gourd and empty its fresh contents into the salt pool, known as Bad Water, lowest point in the United States.

Trout, Football, Dancing

Thousands of motorists are expected to converge upon several points along the route and to follow the gourd. On the first day there is a football game scheduled here between Lone Pine and Bishop high schools. At 7 p. m. a trout dinner is to be given here for Governor Merriam and other visiting dignitaries. The evening's entertainment ranges from wrestling in the pavilion to old-fashioned dances in a dance hall set aside to revive the miner days.

At noon on Saturday a free barbecue will be given here for all who attend the celebrations. An historical parade will begin at 1 p. m., winding up at the rodeo grounds for an outdoor show. At 5 p. m. a rock-drilling contest will demonstrate advances in mining. Contest prizes and awards are to be distributed in the evening, climaxed by an American Legion ball at Independence. Other dances are scheduled here, at Keeler, and in Death Valley resorts, for the desert season opens around Nov. 1.

Free Barbecue

Sunday morning worship is on the program for hosts and visitors, who will adjourn to the highway junction for the dedication proper. A free barbecue will entertain visitors at Stovepipe Wells, the northern entrance to Death Valley.

After the water wedding, signal fires are to be lit on peaks from Dante's View in the valley monument to Mt. Whitney, conveying notice that the gourd completed its journey. Outdoor choral service begins here at 5:30. At 8 p. m., the first fire-fall from the top of Mt. Whitney's 14,496 feet will close the celebration.

Those who attend the ceremonies will see spots where emigrants of another century abandoned and burned their wagons, where they carved their names on rocks still to be seen, and where they trod unknowingly over the gold deposits they had come to find.

Motorists will enjoy the cut-off on State Highway 190. The link, costing $215,000, is two and a half miles shorter than the old route. In place of the treacherous grades, ranging from 15 to 22 per cent, and the 245 curves, the new way has a general grade of 6 per cent with a 7.3 maximum and has but 72 curves, easy and without hairpins.

Rather than through dangerous Darwin wash and over Zinc hill, where storms annually washed out the road, the new route goes through Rainbow Canyon, whose austere beauties may now be better enjoyed by motorists for whom the task of driving has been simplified.

Elections Slated in 200 Cities

(Continued from Page 1)

the Legislature, creation of a state department of justice, and revision of home-rule provisions.

The vote in November will also express the people's opinion in New York concerning proposed constitutional amendments providing a four-year term for governor, lieutenant-governor, comptroller and attorney general, all of whom now serve two-year terms, and two-year terms for Assemblymen who now serve on year.

Pennsylvania, pending court action on a restraining injunction, will vote on five constitutional amendments that have already been approved by two successive legislatures. The proposals are (1) for removal of the "time lock" prohibiting submission of proposed constitutional amendments to the electorate more often than once in five years, (2) to authorize the legislature to write a graduated income tax law, and a graduated exemption law, (3) for permission to put the city and county governments of Philadelphia under a single administration, (4) for a $42,000,000 bond issue for state institutions, (5) for an amendment to remove doubt of the legality of mothers' assistance and old-age pension appropriations.

Four large cities will elect mayors —New York City, Pittsburgh, Detroit, and Cleveland. Other municipalities in addition to mayoral and councilmanic elections, will carry special issues to the voters. Columbus, Ohio, for instance, is considering the continuance of a 2.4-mill levy to finance relief. It will also vote on a charter amendment giving classified city employees the right of appeal to the civil service commission in event of dismissal. Reading, Penna., will vote on a municipal loan for a municipal electric generating plant.

Allegheny County, Penna., has a proposal for establishing a county utility authority for any purpose. Yonkers, N. Y., will consider adoption of the council-manager form of government, the proportional representation system of voting, and a non-partisan ballot.

Election "off-years" find fewer people exercising their voting privilege than in presidential election years, the Council of State Governments reported. Texas, in a "special" called late this summer, for example, drew out only about 125,000 of the 900,000 eligible voters on six proposed constitutional amendments.

Hungary Sentences 89 In May Day Conspiracy

BUDAPEST, Oct. 23 (AP)—Zoltan Boszormeny, alleged National Socialist leader, has been sentenced to 26 months' imprisonment and 10 years' loss of civil rights for plotting a May Day insurrection in 1936.

Two of his 88 associates, on trial with him, were sentenced to 34 months' imprisonment and the others were given from one month to a year. All appealed.

Boszormeny had denied the charges. Several of the accused testified that his group gathered uniforms of Hungarian army officers which they were to wear in storming government buildings.

Witness said the objective of the movement was "establishment of a dictatorship, expulsion of Jews, and confiscation of property of the wealthy."

World's Revenge On War Makers Stressed by Hull

TORONTO, Oct. 23 (AP)—Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, exchanged "good neighbor" messages with Canadian officials yesterday and expressed a belief that international lawlessness eventually would be brought to an end by forces set in motion by "the outraged conscience of mankind."

At a luncheon in his honor, Mr. Hull told Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King:

"I am happy to take back with me to my people your message of a good neighbor, just as I was happy in the privilege of bringing such a message to Canada in the name of the Government and people of the United States."

His statement was in response to a toast in which the Prime Minister had expressed satisfaction in the "strengthening of the ties between Canada and the United States."

Gets Honorary Degree

Later, at the University of Toronto, where he received the honorary degree of doctor of laws, Mr. Hull spoke at length on "international lawlessness," but did not mention specifically the conflicts in China and Spain.

"Just as, sooner or later, the outraged conscience of a community or nation sets into motion forces which re-establish order under law," he said, "so I firmly believe the outraged conscience of mankind will set in motion forces which will create, in the sphere of international relations, unshakable order based on law."

He declared that civilization had gone forward because "the breakers of peace have always been the exception rather than the rule," adding:

"Whatever tragedies they have caused during their brief appearances on the stage of history, in the end they have always bowed to the will of that overwhelming majority of mankind which desires a continuing, rather than an inglorious decline, of man's civilized existence."

Peace Aims in Common

He spoke of the peace aims which, he said, the United States and the British Empire had in common.

"My country and the countries which compose your mighty union are among the protagonists of the idea that peace rather than war is the normal state of human relations within and among nations," the Secretary said.

Mr. Hull warned that no nation could escape the repercussions of a major armed conflict anywhere in the modern world.

"However far they may be removed from the seat of the actual fighting," he asserted, "all nations feel their morale weakened by the horror of war and their well-being impaired by the processes of disruption and ruin which spread in ever-widening circles from the territories being laid waste by war.

"Once the engines of war are brought into action in any portion of the earth, there is no security, no confidence, no buoyancy or energy of spirit anywhere."

Mr. Hull left last night for Washington.

U. S. and Britain Bound Tigher by World Tension, Sir Samuel Hoare Asserts

NEWCASTLE, Eng., Oct. 23 (AP)—Sir Samuel Hoare, British Home Secretary, asserted last night that "as Europe and the Far East become more turbulent, the common outlook between the United States and ourselves becomes more notable."

Sir Samuel, formerly Foreign Secretary, spoke before the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce.

He asked who did not believe "that a common feeling, left to develop along natural lines and never pressed to the point of interference or avoidable misunderstanding, may not foster a force of almost incalculable power for good in the years to come."

Quoting the words of Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, formerly Premier of South Africa, Sir Samuel warned, however, that while the United States "can and eventually will join" a conference of nations, "it can never join an international war office."

The Home Secretary, who is in charge of defense against air raids, said defense methods were so well developed that the submarine "no longer is a serious danger to the British Empire." He added, "so it may be in the future with air attack."

He asserted that Britain had the best trained air force in the world.

No Graft Found In Alberta Roads

EDMONTON, Alta., Oct. 23 (CP)—Premier Aberhart yesterday issued the report of Justice H. W. Lunney on his investigation of construction, reconstruction and maintenance of sections of two highways in Alberta.

In brief, the report declared:

1. There was so sign of graft or wrongful payment of money or wrongful acceptance of money on the part of anyone.

2. There was negligence, carelessness and unnecessarily expensive road building systems.

3. High costs were "to a very considerable extent due to the direct action of the minister," W. A. Fallow, Public Works Minister.

Justice Lunney was appointed to conduct the inquiry after complaints were made by J. J. Bowlen, Liberal house leader in the Alberta legislature, alleging excessive costs on sections of the Edmonton-Wetaskiwin and Edmonton-Jasper highways.

Oil Confiscation Case Goes to Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Supreme Court took under consideration yesterday litigation involving the right of Texas to confiscate oil which it claimed was illegally produced by the Trinity Refining Company of Texas.

The dispute was submitted to the high tribunal without argument by opposing counsel. The contentions of both sides were presented in briefs. A decision may be announced Nov. 8.

Tower re-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

would be unable to speak for the voters.

★ ★ ★

Nations and Business

Italy, too, has its capital surtax of 10 per cent on stock companies, and an increase in the sales tax from 2½ to 3 per cent, both announced Tuesday. In a bid for foreign capital, the Fascist Cabinet also offered to exempt foreign investors from inheritance taxes, and from expropriation of property in time of war.

France finds production lagging. As in the United States, social and economic legislation has still to prove itself. Rising French prices which have largely nullified wage increases called forth this week an offer of special wage rises for all state employees. The Public Service Union rejected the offer as inadequate.

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Britain launches a sample pay survey. Householders, 30,000 of them who have less than £250 a year to spend for roof, hearth, shoe leather and for filling the family platter, are reporting how they spend every penny. Wages of 1,500,000 workers will be adjusted on the findings.

Russia takes control of all city living quarters out of the hands of tenants' associations.

National guardsmen patrol oil properties near Healdton, Okla., in strike of a C. I. O. affiliate.

Preparations for Labor Peace Parley: Page 1.

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Franco Triumphs

On battlefields in northern Spain, and on diplomacy's chessboard at London, Gen. Francisco Franco this week gained a lead in his revolt that Insurgents consider almost decisive.

Gijon fell Thursday. Collapse of the Asturian defense opened all of northern Spain to the Insurgents. The Loyalist siege of Oviedo ended in flight. Insurgent armies are now free to rush to the siege of Madrid; to put power behind the pincers thrust between the ancient capital and Valencia, hoping to bottle the Loyalist Government up in Barcelona and crowd it into the sea.

Dictator Franco, who on Friday decreed himself those powers, controls two thirds of Spain.

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In London, his Fascist allies did well by him in diplomacy. Italy won a delay—possibly all decisive for the military situation—by turning discussion of foreign volunteers back to the Non-Intervention Committee. Then Italy appeared to yield, to compromise. Hopes of those uninitiated in Fascist diplomacy rose. The week ends in squabbles at London; while Fascist intervention continues to turn the fortunes of battle to Franco.

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On to Brussels

Ambassador-at-Large Davis of the United States paces spray-wet decks of the S. S. Washington in mid-Atlantic. Before him lies Brussels, Belgian capital on which parties to the Nine-Power Treaty are converging. He carries "no commitments" of the United States with him, beyond the desire for any measure that will genuinely promote peace.

In Japan, the Social Mass Party accuses American and Canadian labor unions of "protecting the interests of capitalists and abandoning the rights of the working classes." This is an early reaction in Japan to the boycott movement, already joined by the American and Canadian unions.

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Even Germany, linked with Japan in an anti-Communist pact, on Tuesday protested at Shanghai to the Japanese against the bombardment of noncombatants. German homes have been hit.

Chinese planes struck savagely this week at Japanese ships in the Whangpoo off Shanghai. Chinese banks are leaving that city for points inland.

The Vatican denied reports that it supports Japan in the anti-Communist struggle.

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Quick re-Views

San Diego Scouts win trophy by collecting 387,000 puncture pests.

New air safety rules announced at Washington for Nov. 1 as crashes multiply. German Zeppelin designers solve problem for using helium.

Britain restricts Jewish immigration into Palestine and takes strong measures against Arab terrorism.

British Efforts for Law and Order: Page 1.

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France sends more than 80 first-line war planes to North Africa for maneuvers. Moslem unrest, attributed in some quarters to Italian propaganda, leads to naming of Albert Sarraut to supervise North African affairs. He is Minister Without Portfolio. Italy on Tuesday ordered organization of a Fascist militia in East Africa.

Prague protests a bitter German press attack on the recent suppression of a National Socialist rally in Czechoslovakia. In Danzig, the last opposition party to National Socialists is dissolved.

Secretary Hull at Toronto rededicates Canadian-American friendship, and appeals for rule of law among nations. James Roosevelt is named White House co-ordinator of 18 emergency and independent executive agencies.

664,000 Visit Vienna Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The thirty-third Vienna International Fair this autumn was attended by 664,000 visitors, among whom were 34,000 foreigners.

Austrian leather wares and fancy goods, applied art and lingerie found ready markets in western and northern Europe, the United States and South America, while orders for knit and woven goods were placed not only for those lands but Canada and Egypt.

The glass exhibition with glass furniture, glass boxes, tapestry and fine crystal sculptures proved popular as did the paper exhibition, where the novelties shown included cardboard boxes fit for the transportation of machines weighing more than 100 pounds, refrigerating packing paper keeping provisions fresh without ice for 60 hours, moist-proof shopping bags, paper raincoats, containers, oil cans and tubes.

The exhibition of Austrian inventors—who are now subsidized by the Chamber of Commerce—offered as high lights a novel dumpling machine and a lignite stove. The former had a capacity for turning out hundreds of fruit-filled dumplings at a rate above the consuming capacity of a hungry restaurant crowd. Other curiosities comprised nail-less horse shoes and cement pearls.

Danes Safeguard Children's Rights In New Statutes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—The Danish Parliament during the last session passed 113 Acts, among them the so-called children's laws.

In the main, these laws aim to give security to the illegitimate child, affording him a legal status equal to that of the child born legitimately.

Certain rights have been conferred by law upon illegitimate children. They have now, for instance, the right to know who their father is and, if they wish it, to bear his name. They have, too, the right of maintenance, in keeping with the father's economic position, and the right to inherit from him.

In cases where the standard of living of the father is considerably higher than that of the mother, and where, as a consequence, the child must be given higher maintenance allowance, the father, or an interested welfare authority, may demand the appointment of a trustee to safeguard the interests of the child.

Moreover, should the father pass on, leaving a wife and legitimate children, the illegitimate child is entitled either to a maintenance allowance paid out of the inheritance or to his share in the estate.

And not only the child, but the mother stands to benefit by the new laws. In the case of a still birth, for instance, the mother can have paternity established in order that the costs involved may be recovered. She is protected, furthermore, by the enforcement of much more rigorous provisions in regard to the payment of maintenance.

NLRB Secretary Quits

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Benedict Wolf has resigned as secretary of the National Labor Relations Board and will resume law practice in New York. Nathan Witt, another New Yorker, who has been the board's assistant general counsel, will succeed Mr. Wolf.

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Armistice, Not Reunion, Goal Of C. I. O.-A. F. L. Parleys

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Industrial and craft unionism in the United States are seeking to end their quarrel. The attempt to agree on terms of an armistice between the two immense rival wings of American organized labor, the American Federation of Labor under William Green and the Committee for Industrial Organization under belligerent John L. Lewis, has begun.

Each of these vast organizations carries behind it an army roughly approaching 4,000,000 men. The combined number is the biggest group of Americans ever brought into the labor movement in new world history. Now the peace effort has begun.

A round table has been set up in a conference room in a Washington hotel. Next Monday, representatives of the two groups will sit around it. It is a negotiating table where an industrial war may be settled; a war comparable almost to a real war in bitterness, economic loss and actual casualties.

The table is purposely round. That means nobody will sit at its "head." Furthermore, two press rooms have been set up, one for the use of the A. F. of L., the other for the C. I. O.

Both sides of the labor world are intensely suspicious as the conference time draws near. Neither Mr. Lewis nor Mr. Green will attend the conference. Each side watches the other for an overt act. The attitude in each camp is that of real belligerency.

Peace Parley on Each Side

Yet there is a peace party on each side, too. The purpose is to see whether practical ground can be found for bringing to an end a disastrous labor warfare that is threatening the tremendous gains of the movement and has produced such extraordinary circumstances in national life as the "non-partisan" mayoralty fight in Detroit, where a C. I. O. candidate, former Attorney General Patrick H. O'Brien, is running against Richard W. Reading, backed by the A. F. of L.

The big Washington armistice conference is staged under unusual circumstances. It comes when there is the first real lull in strikes over the United States since business revival set in. There is no big national strike attracting attention. The C. I. O. steel strike against Republic is continuing on paper, but has largely subsided. So far, the aggressive campaign of the C. I. O. in the textile trade is said to have brought 900 contracts but no big cash. There is a momentary strike armistice in the industrial world and this now leads up to an attempted armistice between labor factions.

It was also two years ago, Nov. 9, 1935—that the C. I. O. was organized. Since then it has made history. It is on the basis of its extraordinary gains, toegther with a large and simultaneous membership increase of the A. F. of L. that the present armistice will be discussed.

The biggest event in the two years that followed the C. I. O. labor schism was the capitulation of J. P. Morgan and the United States Steel Corporation to the industrial union wave. "Big Steel" was the rock against which the American labor movement had dashed in vain for decades. It was supposed that another titanic battle was ahead. But the big corporation decided times had changed and averted interruption to its profitable recovery by signing up with the Lewis organization. General Motors and Chrysler capitulated to the "sit-down strike."

High Court's Influence

A powerful influence in all this was the validation of the Wagner Labor Act by a closely-divided Supreme Court. That really gave labor its spring board. The result is the big membership gain of the A. F. of L., the extraordinary mushroom growth of the C. I. O., and now the attempt to patch up a peace.

The feat is as intricate and difficult as to sign an armistice between small warring nations. Human passions have been aroused. Yet on either side are cool-headed minority leaders who realize that some formula must be worked out.

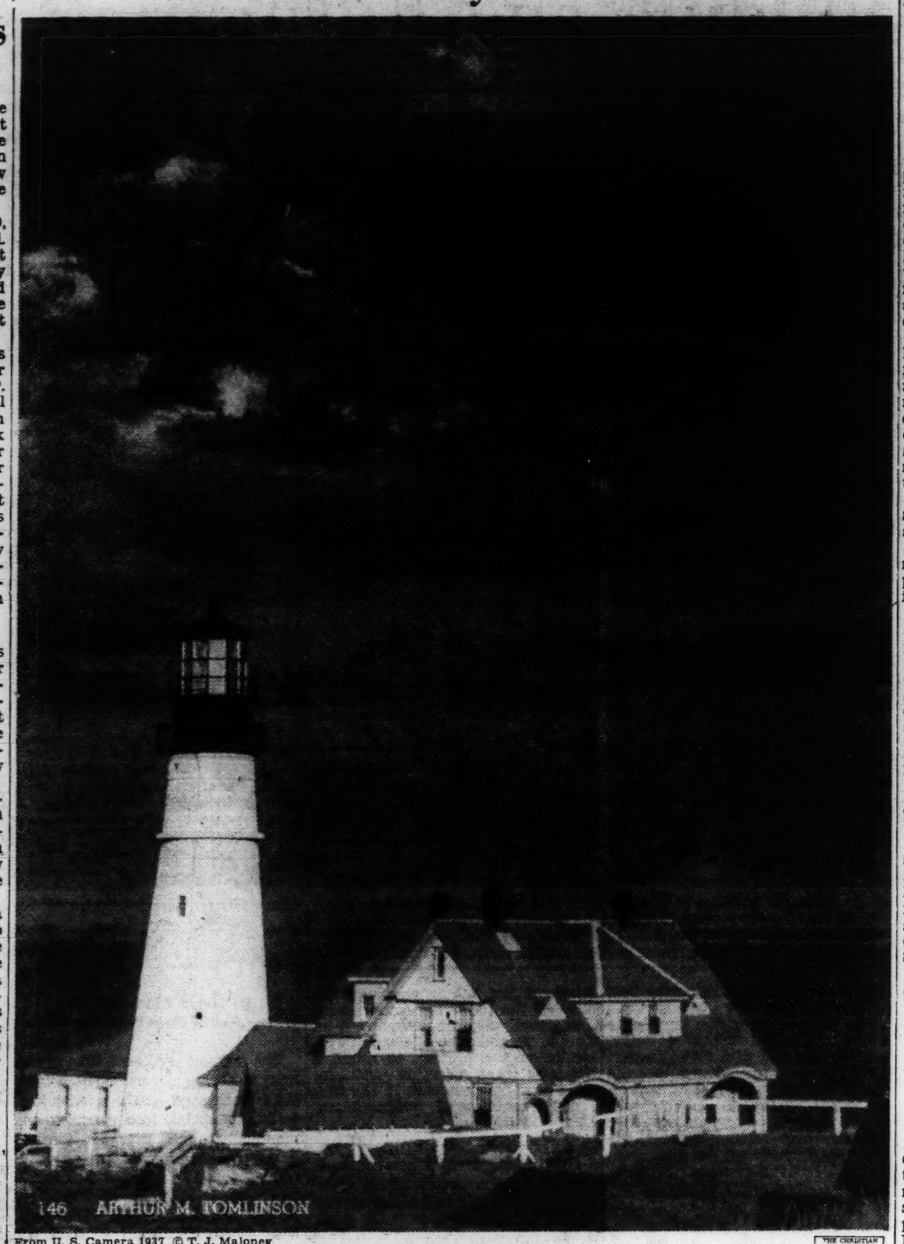
It is agreed now that this formula must look to a continuance of two labor organizations. For the time being the hope of amalgamating the A. F. of L. and C. I. O., into a single union is virtually non-existent. The battle, accordingly, is essentially jurisdictional. It comes down to a question of defining the boundaries of the two great labor organizations.

The rival bailiwicks of the two big labor groups are roughly as follows:

A. F. of L.—Building trades, railroads (outside of four brotherhoods), theatrical, printing trade, teamsters.

C. I. O.—Textile, mining, automobile, steel, electric and radio, rubber, needle trades, petroleum.

A Camera Study in Contrasts



From U. S. Camera 1937, © T. J. Maloney

Lighthouse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Arthur M. Tomlinson's "Lighthouse" at the U. S. Camera annual exhibition of more than 700 photographs now being exhibited at the International Building, Rockefeller Center, here, is one of the finest examples at the show of that contrast quality for which most photographers strive. Through the use of a glass filter, the sky is made darker than perhaps it was in the original scene. Modern photographic practice considers the use of the filter legitimate in gaining pictorial effects not possible without it. The exhibition, sponsored by U. S. Camera Annual and the publishers, T. J. Maloney, Inc., will continue daily through Oct. 31. It is rich in examples of the art of photography.

Croats Gaining Serb Backing In Yugoslav Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Yugo.—The fight for political control in Yugoslavia has now reached a crucial stage, with a meeting between Dr. Vlatko Matchek, Croatian chieftain, and leaders of four Serbian opposition groups held in a village near here this week to discuss how to bring to realization the agreement concluded a fortnight ago for reconstruction of the Yugoslav state.

Since Prince Paul, the Regent, has refused to listen to their plan for abolition of the present constitution and election of a new Parliament on a democratic basis to work out a new organic law for the state, oppositionists met yesterday in a mood which is tending more and more to become anti-monarchist. At the moment however, chief efforts are aimed against Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch, who, while fobidding any newspaper to publish a word in favor of the opposition's plan, has mobilized the entire government press to fire broadsides at it in every issue.

Organizations and city councils throughout Serbia are hastening, on instructions of the government, to adopt fiery resolutions aimed at the opposition's effort to promote a Serbian-Croatian understanding. Opposition leaders threaten that if all legal channels are closed and they are allowed neither to write nor hold meetings, they will start an "illegal" crusade in which they expect to be supported by all left-wing elements, including a majority of Yugoslav students.

Many Serbs are exceedingly bitter against the nine-year dictatorship and feel a call to fight at all costs. For the first time in recent history a number of Serbs are beginning to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Croatians against the nominally Serbian regime.

Growing Number Of Elderly Group Presents Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—The increasing number of aged people in the population of the United States may force changes in relief and security measures, Dr. Niles Carpenter, dean of the University of Buffalo school of social work, told the New York State Conference on Social Work.

Increased life expectancy and decreased birth rate are making a society in which the old age group is growing to between 10 and 20 per cent of the whole, Dr. Carpenter stated, and he pictured the "oldsters" clinging desperately to their jobs making it harder for youth to gain a foothold and then being pushed off into unemployment with increasing frequency.

Adolf A. Berle Jr., chamberlain of New York city, urged federal legislation on hours and pay and government meditation when strikes are imminent, declaring that the United States probably is the most backward of all western industrial countries with respect to labor and that the most radical C. I. O. program resembles an enlightened British tory, one of 20 years ago.

'Indorsed' List of Candidates Offered to New York Voters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Ballots with which New York city voters will inaugurate the proportional representation system of voting in the nation's largest municipality on Nov. 2 to choose a City Council, were made public by the Board of Elections today. This vote will be borough-wide, and New York county voters will have a list of 47 candidates on which to mark their preferences; voters in Kings County, 99; those in the Bronx, 33; in Queens, 45 and in Richmond, seven.

The Council, set up under the new charter to supplant the unwieldy Board of Aldermen, is expected to have no more than 30 members, based on the registration total, divided by the 75,000-vote unit necessary to the election of each councilman. This would mean at the most seven members for New York County, 10 for Kings, six for the Bronx, five for Queens, and one for Richmond.

Citizens were being urged to prepare their list of councilmanic choices before going to the voting booth and to be sure to mark enough choices—at least as many names as there can be councilmen from the borough—using the numerals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc., since to use the old "X" mark before selections will invalidate the ballot. It is stressed also that the voter who writes only a "1" for some particular candidate and stops there runs the risk of losing his vote altogether, since this candidate may miss election and by not marking other choices, the ballot is voided.

Guidance for Voters

In this connection, the Citizens Union continued its voter guidance service by publishing its recommendations on Council nominees. The list is based upon character, experience, training, ability and aptitude, without regard to partisan or factional considerations. It supports the slate backed by the Citizen Nonpartisan Committee, of which Samuel Seabury is chairman, and includes Republican, Democratic, Socialist, Progressive, City Fusion, American Labor Party and Communist candidates.

Using the term "indorsed" for those whose election it considers desirable, and "qualified" for those deemed fitted in lesser degree, the union presents the following names:

New York county — Indorsed: Joseph Clark Baldwin 3d, Republican; S. John Block, Socialist; B. Charney Vladeck, American Labor Party; John H. Johnson, William Jay Schieffelin and Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch.

Qualified: Israel Amter, Communist; William Brunner, Independent; Edward Corsi, Chase Mellen Jr., John G. L. Molloy, Seymour B. Quel, and Robert K. Straus, Fusion; Mrs. Frances W. Deutsch, Conrad A. Johnson and Jesse S. Raphael, Fusion-Progressive; Thomas J. Curran, Republican, and Miss Ruth Lewinson, Democrat.

Of this borough list only Miss Lewinson lacks the Citizens Nonpartisan Committee indorsement. A lawyer and member of the Board of Higher Education, she offers, the union holds, "a better prospect of disinterested service than the other regular Democratic nominees." There are seven of these in New York county, several of whom are conducting their campaigns from Tammany Hall.

Kings County List

Kings County—Indorsed: Andrew R. Armstrong and Louis Hollander, American Labor; Mrs. Genevieve B. Earle, Fusion; Harry W. Laidler, Socialist; Milton Sarner, Fusion-Progressive; Abner C. Surpless, Republican-Fusion-Progressive, and Sigurd J. Arnesen.

Qualified: Karl A. Blaustein, Joseph F. Cox, Anthony J. Delisio, Walter R. Hart, Franklin B. Horbelt, Paul M. Klein, Olaf Leonard Larsen, George H. Macbeth and Bernard N. Stimson, Independents; Louis J. Gribetz, Louis J. Moss and Albert D. Schanzer, Democrats; Samson Inselbuch, Republican-Fusion; Louis E. Isnardi and Jerome A. Lake, Republican; Stuart M. Miller, Independent-Progressive. Of these, the Citizens Nonpartisan indorsement went to Mr. Cox, Mr. Inselbuch and Mr. Isnardi.

The Bronx—Indorsed: Frank S. Hackett.

Qualified: Isidore Begun, Communist; Aaron Levenstein, Socialist; Louis Longarzo, Fusion; Salvatore Ninfo and Michael J. Quill, American Labor, and Charles Rubinstein, Progressive. All have nonpartisan indorsement save Mr. Begun, Mr. Levenstein and Mr. Longarzo.

Queens—Indorsed: Charles Belous, American Labor-Fusion-Progressive; Mrs. Grace B. Daniels, Fusion; Pierce H. Power, Independent, and Mrs. Rachel Nichols Williams.

Qualified: James J. Bambrick, American Labor; James A. Burke, Independent; Baul Crosbie, Communist, and Joseph A. Marck, Progressive. Of these, Mr. Belous, Mrs. Williams and Mr. Marck have Nonpartisan indorsement.

Richmond Candidates

Richmond—Indorsed: Nathaniel P. Clough, Fusion.

Qualified: Denver R. Campbell, American Labor; Robert J. Johnson, Independent, and Edward T. Welsh, Fusion. Mr. Clough has nonpartisan endorsement.

These recommendations are projected as affording voters opportunity not only to elect a Fusion council, but to establish proportional representation as a permanent, working instrument of good government here.

The union urges voters to make the new municipal legislature a high-grade representative body, and stresses that the key to this is to number all good candidates they know of, even going beyond the number to be elected in the borough. This will insure that no good government votes will be thrown away, since if a citizen's "No. 1" choice achieves 75,000 votes without his ballot, his vote is counted for his "No. 2" choice, and so on.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia is joining in the campaign to familiarize the voter with the proportional representation system, asserting he will continue to stress the necessity of voting for councilmen by number "at the risk of becoming tiresome, because it is very important this time", since "this time the vote of the intelligent voters will count."

Cramp's Shipyard, Historic, to Reopen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23—Nearly 10 years growth of vegetation is being cleared from the ways of the historic Cramp's Shipyard in Philadelphia, which has lain quiet and deserted since the Yarmouth and Evangeline of the Boston & Yarmouth Line slid into the Delaware on the eve of the depression.

A new operator, the Hess Welded Ship & Barge Corporation, affiliated with the Hess Iron Works of Philadelphia, is about to start work on 10 150,000-gallon motor barges for a New York oil company.

Cramp's shipyard has been famous since Civil War days, when a number of warships were constructed on its ways. Dock gates such as those used in the Charlestown Navy Yard have also been built with Cramp materials.

Glass 'Wool' Used as Mulch Preserves Plants in Winter

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 23 (AP)—A new step in man's control of weather, this time for the farmer, by use of glass "wool" to keep plants alive in winter, was announced today at Cornell University.

The "wool," made of fibers of glass finer than human hair, is laid on the ground as a new form of "mulch," the blanket which farmers thousands of years ago started with dried grass, and which has since been improved with many substances.

The glass, snow-white, soft as cotton fluff, was made by the Corning Glass Works and its weather-making properties discovered by R. C. Allen of the Cornell department of floriculture and ornamental horticulture.

"It has been possible," Mr. Allen said, "to carry over winter, by use of this material, many species of plants which could not otherwise be wintered in this region.

"This is particularly true of certain rare and difficult alpine plants which ordinarily do not thrive in the usual lowland conditions."

The glass "wool" comes in bales, and unrolls over the ground like a carpet. It is so light that a child of four could hold over its head a bale the size of a hogshead.

Mr. Allen said it was tested in competition with many other kinds of mulches, such as straw, leaves, pine boughs and excelsior. In every case, he said, the glass was superior.

One new thing it does is to let through a little light. Under it pansies when uncovered in the spring already had all their leaves green. Under straw mulch the same pansies were partly yellow when uncovered, and lost leaves before getting a start in the sun.

The "wool" is warm. Its heat insulating ability was the main reason why, three years ago, this form of glass rose to national industrial production proportions. It is manufactured in huge quantities by more than one company. The Corning factory alone makes enough so that if a single day's production were drawn out into one continuous thread it would reach from earth to the sun.

It is also, Mr. Allen said, completely sterile, free from all disease, insects and weed pests. It lets in air, but rodents keep out.

It is virtually indestructible, he added. It can be rolled up in summer and used year after year.

"In fact," he declared, "the only disadvantage which it appears to have is a slight difficulty in holding it on the beds. This is overcome simply by placing some coarse chicken wire on it.

"The material has advantages for the nurseryman as well as the home gardener. It is very useful in carrying young plants over in beds. It is very satisfactory for the protection of plants in cold frames."

The "wool" has been used at Cornell on primroses, Canterbury bells, foxgloves, English holly and alpine plants.

No Newfoundland Fishermen Subsidy

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 23 (CP)—The Newfoundland Commission of Government announces it will not issue a bonus to fishermen or establish a fisheries department as suggested by a royal commission investigating deep sea fisheries of the country.

The Government, however, promised to give "further consideration" to a recommendation that financial aid be given destitute fishermen.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 23 (CP)—Delegates to the United Maritime Fishermen's Convention appealed to the Federal Government Thursday to assist in the development of the canned fish industry by using available canning equipment in Canada's maritime provinces.

A resolution adopted at the two-day gathering said biological stations already established provided trained men and the necessary equipment for preliminary experiments. Members felt use could be made of canning equipment which lies idle after close of the lobster and salmon canning seasons.

Fall Air Travel Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23—Air travel to and from Philadelphia reached a new high point in September, according to J. H. Clemson, district manager of Transcontinental and Western Airlines. In the case of the Transcontinental and Western, he reported, 43 per cent more passengers were carried than in the same month in 1936, and the figure was also 20 per cent higher than in July—which is usually the peak month for air travel.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Bremen	Oct. 26	Cherbourg	Nov. 1	Oct. 26, 1:00 pm	Oct. 26, 8:00 pm
†Aquitania	Oct. 27	Cherbourg	Nov. 2	Oct. 26, 8:00 pm	Oct. 27, 8:00 am
‡Deutschland	Oct. 27	Hamburg	Nov. 5	Oct. 27, 1:00 pm	Oct. 27, 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Nov. 9	Nov. 4, 4:00 pm	Nov. 4, 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Nov. 11	Nov. 6, 4:00 pm	Nov. 6, 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Japan	Victoria	Oct. 30	Oct. 25, 4:00 pm	Oct. 25, 8:00 pm
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	Nov. 6	Nov. 1, 4:00 pm	Nov. 1, 8:00 pm

†Except Germany. ‡Germany only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

U. S. as Model for the World In Peace Quest Urged by Nice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna.—A ringing plea to work out the problems of democracy in the United States so justly and effectively as to lift up an example for a war-weary world was delivered here by Governor Nice of Maryland, speaking before the Interstate Good-Will Dinner of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce recently.

Governor Nice said:

"At this particular moment, any gathering that is called for the sake of good will, in a world that is so woefully lacking in the fundamental appreciations of brotherhood and fellowship, is of more than passing significance. It is this theme—the message of good will in a hate-torn world—upon which, for a few brief moments, I intend to dwell this evening.

"Please do not misunderstand and characterize me as cowardly, craven, or a pacifist in an hour of emergency or dire national distress. I love peace, and I hate war. I hate the selfish ambitions of men and nations which bring about war, devastating countries, slaughtering the innocent. . . . War to me is never justifiable, save only in defense or in the upholding of national honor, and that is a natural instinct, the instinct of preservation.

True Brotherhood

"From my boyhood I have been reared to love true brotherhood. My father was a Methodist minister. Our home atmosphere was, therefore, most necessarily saturated with the fraternal spirit which dominates that book of books, the Holy Bible, and which is the basis of any enduring civilization. I remember one passage whose words have rung in my ears throughout my life, and whose message comes to me with ever clearer force in this jumbled and chaotic world in which we now find ourselves. Some of you will recall that famous phrase of the Psalmist, 'Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brothers to dwell together in unity.'

"In a crazy world we must hold firm to these convictions of cooperation as we must abide by democracy in a world of dictatorships. We must realize, above all, that we cannot serve the ends of our own welfare or that of the war-torn world by allowing ourselves to become embroiled in the bloodshed which has now begun. We must have adequate armaments for the defense of our own borders which . . . are geographically removed from the immediate centers of conflict, but we must not be led into a wild militarism by the insanity of others.

Against Munitions Traffic

"We must refuse to traffic in the instruments of death, as we would not condone making money by selling guns to gangsters. We must continue, by our preferential economic relations with friendly democratic nations, to show the undemocratic world that democracy makes for the only enduring peace and prosperity. And we must not be afraid to record our moral indignation at the spirit of militarism and aggression.

"Let us realize that if we fail to do our moral bit along this line, there may come a time when we will have allowed the voice of a moral conscience to have vanished from among men and nations. And when that time comes, woe betide all civilization!

"Some day when other nations, now bending under the yoke of tyranny, shall have seen the futility and self-destructiveness of militarism, let them have a peace-loving, peace-pursuing America to beckon them on to the path of unity which they have forsaken. America must preserve itself, democratically and peacefully, as this practical ideal to the world."

Building Costs Low, Contractors Insist

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 23 (AP)—Now is the time to build a house, or undertake any other construction job, the board of governors of the Association of General Contractors was told Oct. 21.

W. A. Klinger of Sioux City, Iowa, president of the association, described as "untrue" the "seemingly prevailing idea in the public mind that construction costs have risen unreasonably."

"Any increase," he said, "is not reflected in the selling price of construction. The industry as a whole has shown an amazing ability to absorb wage increases without increasing the selling price of its work."

Defeat of Plan For Court Change Credited to Press

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 22 (AP)—A member of the American Bar Association's committee on co-ordination of the bar, press and radio, said here today that the "defeat of President Roosevelt's Supreme Court reorganization plan is attributable to the courage and a patriotism of a free press."

The speaker was Giles J. Patterson of Jacksonville, Fla., and he addressed the North Carolina State Bar on "Freedom of the Press."

He said that no section of the Constitution prohibited the change proposed by the President; and if it had become effective, the only ground for challenge would have been that it violated the spirit of the Constitution, and "courts cannot declare acts void on such grounds." Mr. Patterson further said:

"It was therefore necessary to defeat the proposal in the political forum and not rely upon the judiciary. At first the public, because of its confidence in the Executive and its assumption that the reasons given by him were true, accorded the proposals strong popular support.

"It was not until the press, at the instance and with the aid of courageous and patriotic legislators and citizens, tore off the veil and exposed the true purpose as merely another attempt of Congress and the Executive to control decisions of the judicial department, that public sentiment changed and the opposition to the plan became open and general."

$22,500 Fund Left For 'Retired' Horses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23 — Although she never owned or rode a horse, it is said, Mrs. Mauritz Leefson of Philadelphia was so fond of the animals that she bequeathed $22,500, half of her entire estate, for the care of "superannuated" horses.

The sum was left to the Ryers Infirmary for Dumb Animals in Bustleton, where many of the city's retired police and fire horses are living comfortably.

Hard Work Held World Need

MADISON, N. J., Oct. 23—Civilization now depends upon the "cooperative effort of each individual," Dr. James L. McConaughy, president of Wesleyan University and of the American Association of Colleges, declared Oct. 21 at the Founders' Day exercises of Drew University. We have to admit this, he said, whether we like or dislike present political tendencies and "New Deal" legislation.

"In the last 10 years we Americans have learned something, perhaps a bit tragically, about hard work," said Dr. McConaughy, speaking on the topic, "The Workman That Needeth Not to Be Ashamed."

"Ten years ago a large majority of our fellow citizens were interested in easy living, in short-cuts, in ways to get ahead without the expenditure of too much of our own efforts. The depression at least has taught us the worth-whileness of honest effort honestly given," he said.

The speaker showed how easy it is to succumb to the "current temptation" to be content with workmanship that is a compromise with perfection; how easy it is to follow the lure of the current urge for substitutes, particularly substitutes for hard work honestly given. "However," he added, "the problems that lie before the students of this university will never be solved by lazy thinking and half-expended efforts."

Virginia W. C. T. U. Opposes Beer Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DANVILLE, Va., Oct. 23—The Virginia Woman's Christian Temperance Union ended its annual convention at Danville by pledging a continued fight on liquor and reelecting its president, Mrs. Howard Hoge of Lineoln.

In resolutions adopted unanimously, the convention called on the State Alcoholic Beverage Control Board to license no more beer-selling establishments near highways, because of the menace of drinking drivers, and warned housewives against "propaganda" of beer manufacturers.

The union also voted opposition to a recent suggestion of John A. Cutchins, Richmond public safety director, that horse racing be legalized in Virginia. In another resolution, the delegates unanimously condemned "entangling alliances" for the United States. Other officers elected were Mrs. Lillian A. Shepherd of Norfolk, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Maude Page of Charlottesville, recording secretary, and Mrs. Elizabeth R. Strickler of Norfolk, treasurer.

Masonic Group Picks Weingrum as President

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 23 (AP)—The Association of Masonic Relief Associations of the United States and Canada closed its biennial two-day meeting Oct. 19 with election of Ira T. Weingrum, New Orleans, La., as president. The organization will meet in New York City in 1939.

Other officers are: Charles H. Johnson, New York, and D. Rufus Cheney, Portland, Ore., vice-presidents; Lewis E. Smith, Omaha, Neb., treasurer, and E. Earl Axtell, Buffalo, N. Y., secretary.

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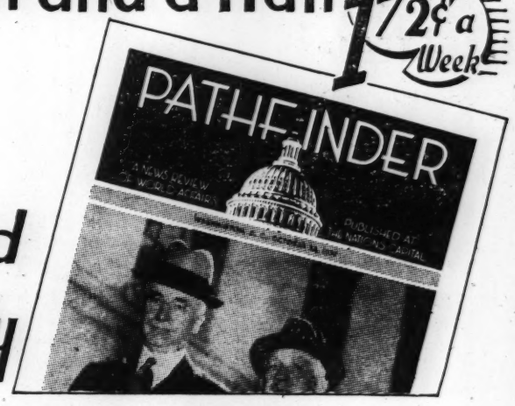

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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

Five rooms, in addition to kitchen, halls and bath, are included in the "Fall, 1937," arrangement of Altman's Progress House, recently opened after some months of complete refurnishing by staff decorators. The guest room and the living room are commented on in the adjoining text

Interiors of Varied Originality

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

New York

Arranging a series of rooms in the form of a complete house, for furniture showings that may be changed two or three times a year, is a practice that has been adopted by several leading stores here. Sloane has a real two-story dwelling, complete except for the kitchen which this firm does not outfit. Periodically, the whole place is newly furnished, a nice task and an expensive one. Altman's gets a similar effect on a single level, missing a stairway feature but simplifying the movement of visitors. They call theirs Progress House and the "Fall, 1937" setting is now ready, after several months of planning and erection.

It is something of an achievement to produce a succession of schemes that have decisive individuality and still are composed, for the most part, from a few familiar styles. Perhaps it would be better to say essentially, rather than for the most part.

Nowadays, customers seem inclined to take their "period" furnishings with a dash of modernity, rather than simon pure. Whether an indication of liberality or of conservatism in taste, there appears also a tendency to tone down the innovations of modernism with suggestions of eighteenth-century design. So there is a genial attitude of compromise from both directions, and a resulting series of gratifying effects in home furnishings.

* * *

If anyone wishes to be surrounded by articles of a single period—English, French or American, Spanish or Italian, Modern or Victorian—all of those are available. Any one of them, however, may have the severity of strict tradition softened by whatever degree of blending personal taste inclines to. It may be that only walls and floor coverings are introduced as later-day interpolations. It is remarkable that just by these the effect of an interior may be changed strikingly. Otherwise, cautious insertion of minor articles of cabinetwork or fabric may attain the same end.

More calculated, and occasionally successful, are the efforts of furniture designers to embody in a single piece some characteristics of the 1700's and some of the present. This is a risky undertaking, and too many try it without getting anywhere. The task calls for uncommon discrimination and a fine sense of consistency. Possessing these, a man may conceive something that has freshness, is clearly reminiscent as well as timely, and at once salutes the past and greets the future. Which seems to be a very healthy attitude indeed.

There is far less difficulty in associating things that are each quite distinct in its own type. One needs to use considerable care in attempting this, for there should be obvious semblances in old types and the modern. Inlay dominated for 20 years or so in the late 1700's, when the use of numerous exotic woods followed the dignity and dullness of Chippendale's time. Now, again, the tropics as well as cooler zones send dozens of varieties that are now used for furniture, their tones and textures, skillfully selected, supplying the principal decorative qualities of most modern cabinet work. In this respect, and also in simplicity of line, today's designs show kinship with many examples of Heppelwhite and Sheraton type, particularly tables and the so-called case pieces, those having drawers or doors. Of course, few modern things have the slender legs found on the earlier pieces, but by search and selection approximations may be found that will appear companionable.

* * *

As an example of the mentioned expedient of new-fashioned walls and floors surrounding old-fashioned furniture, the guest room of Altman's Progress House is pictured above. The inlaid mahogany cabinet work follows Sheraton's ideas quite closely, then parts company with him and turns to conceptions of the present. Not several rugs of the Orient cover the floor, full of color and pattern, but a single monotone carpet in pale cedar.

The tea roses in the festoons of the silvery-lace wall paper are the same color. Window draperies are tea-rose taffeta; the arm chair is covered with chintz figured in blue and tea rose, the same material making the pleated flounce snapped onto the bed. The tucked-in bedspread matches the draperies.

All this seems a most simple recipe for a wholly successful bedroom, yet the eliminations which accomplish that simplicity are among the hardest measures for most people to adopt. The tones are few and quiet, carefully related to one another, and the entire effect seems effortless and restful. Some of the materials here may be of only moderate cost, but whether cheap or dear, it would seem that their effect might be secured at no great expense by anyone who cared to adapt the setting to fit a modest budget—and without losing the best of its character.

The living-room of the same suite is also shown, an interior of much interest and full of stubtleties that appear at once as one examines the details. Certainly, here are heard no discordant voices of contemporary design, nor even harmonious ones that are over strong. Instead, the tones are low but penetrating, with nuances the tuned ear catches with uncommon pleasure. Somewhat of classic reminiscence blends with strains of the present, to sound a harmony that promises well for those who compose thus in the substantial mediums of woods, metals glass and fabrics.

* * *

Greys and greyed blues dominat here, the latter prominent in walls ceiling, carpet, furniture coverings and draperies. These tones vary, deep or soft according to the texture and the material. The cool grey of pewter stands out in the triple-light fixture over the fireplace, in sashes of the two bookcases, and as trim for cabinets not in the view here. Variety is introduced by the three tables in the fireplace group, that in the foreground being of mirror and the others of blonde mahogany.

Through the door at the rear the morning-room is glimpsed, the walls there paneled in yellow and white stripe paper, bordered with white stiles. Moss- and celadon-greens give the desired animation to this fresh interior, which contrasts so agreeably with the living-room.

Other parts of this house hold hardly less interest than those we have noticed, and are evidence that the selection and arrangement of furnishings may achieve truly artistic quality under the attention of persons of particular ability. It also is made apparent that extremes of tastes of the past and of the present may be associated with a resultant that may be acceptable to the champions of each. Perhaps of still more significance is the indication here that there are more riches than we have imagined, in the fields of interior decoration.

To Decorate Walls in A New Manner

Chicago

When the home-maker has little talent for painting designs on bathroom walls, kitchens and nurseries, the new colored pictures made of layers of paints and lacquer may be used with pleasing results. They are bought in sets making ensembles of interesting patterns to be glued to the wall wherever they appear to look the best.

Sailing boats with scarlet hulls dashing through blue waves; a lighthouse surrounded by rough seas; sea gulls with wings outspread; a big blue anchor; a boat's steering wheel: these are some of the nautical patterns offered for the boy's room. For the breakfast nook, a sugar and creamer, a graceful teapot, a set of salt and peppers, or a teacup beside a big red tomato are some of the cheerful patterns.

Graceful white swans sailing through water grasses, fish spinning deep downward toward shells and starfish which seem embedded on ocean bottoms, porpoises jumping the waves, as well as peaceful water lilies with leaves flattened on the water's surface, are some of the designs prepared or bathroom walls.

The kitchen has probably fared best of all, for, in response to the demand for more color and decoration in the modern kitchen, many painted patterns of fruit and vegetables have been made. A big bunch of purple grapes is arranged with a yellow banana and a rosy apple in one group Another has a pineapple surrounded by smaller fruit. Even the lowly ear of corn with beets and carrots, or a big green pepper leaning against a bunch of celery, have become popular for doors of kitchen cabinets or for a border above the kitchen sink.

Grotesque or graceful circus figures in bright reds, blues and yellows are prepared for the nursery. A little monkey perched on a camel, elephants balancing balloons, and other amusing animals are designed to cheer up the nursery walls.

Each picture comes on a background paper. It is first soaked off in warm water and then slipped over onto the wall where it becomes a layer of paint, already designed and finished.

Collectors' Clubs Meetings

An enthusiastic audience gathered at the Twentieth Century Club rooms on Joy Street, Boston, a week ago, for the October meeting of the National Early American Glass Club. This took the form of an auction with no limit set on the number of pieces brought in by members, the hall presented the appearance of a huge bouquet of rainbow colors. The auctioneer was Charles H. Watkins, a former president of the club, who with customary keen wit prodded his audience into some very lively bidding. Rare pieces hobnobbed with some very ordinary late glass and brought correspondingly varied prices, and as usual at auctions, some bidders obtained choice pieces at bargain prices.

Rushlight Club

The dried pith of a rush dipped in grease and held in a rushlight holder, was a most appropriate exhibit for the October meeting of the Rushlight Club which was held in the Day house, the headquarters of the Norwood Historical Society. Three years ago, this house was bequeathed to the society with any articles of historical value which the society wished to keep. Mr. Day, the owner, had been a discriminating collector and the house was filled with rare items from all over the world. Although built in 1850, not the best period for architecture, it was remodeled in 1900 and some interesting features added. A main hall, three stories high, different levels of the rooms, and other unusual changes made one forget some less desirable details.

M. M. S.

Courtesy Whitney Museum

Ceramics by American Artists Lately Exhibited in Europe, Now Shown in New York

These illustrations relate to two phases of the exhibition of ceramic art at the Whitney Museum in New York, which was reported on another page on Oct. 19. Articles of utility vied with those purely decorative in character, as artists in the shaping of clay showed work in either one or both groups. The Navajo figures are by F. Luis Mora; the plate and bowl by Vieve Hamilton; vase, Mae Hamilton de Causse.

Early Season Antiques Show

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The annual Antiques Exposition here is always a cozy event, where old friends meet and memories and traditions spring into concrete expression. Despite the fact that it deals with objects that are survivals of abandoned customs, it has about it a resilient spirit of fun. Exhibits include surprises, articles which have been carefully guarded, perhaps for many months, by their discoverers and are now sprung with dramatic effect at this important exposition. Their custodians wear such smiles as deck the faces of parents on Christmas morning, and collectors forget to look shrewd while they bubble in excitement.

* * *

This year, which celebrates the ninth such event, the corridors of the ball room at the Hotel Commodore have leapt into elegance. They portray the suave and sophisticated home life of urbane periods. A magnificent Regency sideboard is rich with hand-wrought silver. Sheraton chests of drawers are as refined and simple as the ladies who folded away in them their dainty garments, their carved fans, their "real" laces. And a pageant unfolds of precious china, gleaming glass, chaste silver and hand-woven textiles; patched quilts as soft in color as the flower garden; and Paisley shawls, which Scottish weavers succeeded in making almost as rich and brilliant as those of Kashmir, which they thus aimed to copy.

It is a good place to be not so very young. Memories of supper tables set out by one's long-ago grandmother add the luster of sentiment to fine old services. And perhaps one may remember how in a dainty bowl brought in to the cleared table, she herself washed the precious eggshell china while the servants handled the sturdier ware.

How leisurely, how patient and reverent the tempo of those days seems to have been as one examines the carefulness of the craftsmanship and the respect it inspired in the users!

There are more exhibitors this year than since 1930, and the fact that out of town dealers outnumber eight to one those of New York City gives the show a special fillip for residents of this metropolis. For wandering around the aisles with their gay booths is not like window shopping on Lexington Avenue or Fifty-Seventh Street. Cottage bric à brac and "primitives," however, play a very subordinate role. The exposition is geared to good business and a market of spenders.

Helpful opportunity is afforded the connoisseur to study regional styles and those temperamental differences between Dutch, English and German settlers which resulted in forms and ornament varying in expression. This is a subject which is more and more engaging attention. Out of it has grown, too, a keener appreciation of individual differences among the craftsmen. For instance, unique chairs of one Philadelphia cabinet maker are here shown with their seats made of whalebone instead of the usual cane.

* * *

It is interesting to ponder the surface effects which only handwork can produce and contrast them dispassionately with the surfaces, beautiful in another way, which machines are giving up. In short, there is something about this particular showing of old things which leads you toward an appreciation of all honest expression. One could go from the Commodore to a series of model rooms done in the most modern manner, and feel an accelerated respect for these because the designers of today are doing just that which makes us love the designers of yesterday and the day before. That is, expressing themselves sincerely and with delight in the life which they, their families and their friends are enjoying. There are many types of beauty and if searched each one will reveal a philosophy and an honest reflection of contemporary customs.

Old-House Philosophy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Marshfield, Mass.

Usually one finds a few things which need attention when he purchases an old house in the country. These may include such trifling items as a new roof or patches on the old one, papering and painting, puttying windows, replacing sills, repairing the chimney, fixing the pump, opening up old fireplaces.

There's really nothing alarming about all this. In fact, The Teacher and The Lady have adopted a code about it. To be in style with modern philosophy they have their alphabetical designation. They operate under permit "1,271,089 A. S. M." This means "Always Something More."

When the story-and-a-half Cape Cod cottage was first seen, under the spreading limbs of a huge, gnarled, picturesque elm that spring day, we knew why we had read reams of real estate literature and traveled hundreds of miles. This was the end of the trail.

There were visions of gracious country living, chairs under the trees; unlimited leisure; a chance to re-read the great books; time for meditation and study. For the benefit of those who contemplate the purchase of an old house, all these visions have become realities. But also more, much more.

Take the matter of wallpaper. Of course, if one has unlimited money, he would have the work done. But then, if one has lots of money, he would probably do something besides buy an old house. The book of directions said to moisten the old paper with hot water and then just peel it off.

"There'll be nothing to this," said The Teacher to The Lady. "You keep the pot boiling. That's a homey, housewifely task. I'll soak the paper and peel it off in huge sheets."

With a debonair and professional flourish (at least he hoped it was) a section of the wall was moistened.

"Give it a moment to soak in." The Lady seated herself on a box. The Scottie sat down at her feet. That was a bad omen. Scotties are too wise and have an uncanny sense of knowing when their masters are to be in trouble.

"Now we're ready."

The carefully sharpened putty knife slid under the wet paper. A corner was loosened. With a premature bow to his audience, the expert took the loosened corner between thumb and forefinger. The directions said:

"A steady, slow pull will take it off in large sections."

The steady pull was exerted. Off came a piece at least six inches long and four inches wide! Perhaps it will be helpful to know that is the way old wallpaper comes off.

However, there are compensations. The Teacher had decided that the larger of the two upstairs rooms was to be his study. The old, smoke-stained ceiling sloped to the low walls; the wide, knotty floor boards were beautifully grained when the paint was scraped off. The two windows, with their small panes, overlooked the garden.

But happiest of all, after several layers of paper had been scraped off the low side walls, and the ends, no plaster appeared! Instead there were old, wide matched pine boards! Now, rubbed in oil, those old boards are mellow, kindly friends.

The century-and-a-half old house has justified itself.

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Massachusetts Tech to Erect Huge Athletic Plants—Hockey and Polo Comment

Harvard Sports Endowment Fund Reaches $192,000 Mark

Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard, in an address at the annual dinner of the Varsity Club in its Cambridge Club House last night, hailed as "a beginning in the right direction" the creation of a $167,000 fund to endow the H. A. A. and end eventually the university's dependence on gate receipts for its sports program. The speech was the president's first public pronouncement on athletics since he succeeded Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell three years ago.

President Conant also reported that this figure would shortly be increased to $192,000 by a bequest from Thomas W. Slocum, class of 1918, of $25,000.

In regard to the endowment fund, President Conant said, in part: "In the spring of 1935, we announced a new policy of the president and fellows in regard to athletic activities whereby the corporation agreed to endeavor to build up such an endowment fund.

"Each year the corporation has appropriated a sum of money toward this fund, and I am delighted to announce that the total amount now standing on our books, including these appropriations, is $167,000—perhaps not a large sum for endowment, but certainly a beginning, and, I believe, a beginning in the right direction.

"One of the most gratifying evidences of the support of this policy is the bequest of Thomas W. Slocum of $25,000, which will, when received, increase the fund to $192,000."

President Conant paid high tribute to the work of William J. Bingham, director of athletics, in saying that "it has been a real pleasure for me to work with Mr. Bingham during these past four years, and I should like to express to him publicly my deep appreciation of his sympathetic understanding of the relations of the department to the problems of the university as a whole."

The former Crimson all-America end, Huntington R. "Tack" Hardwick, was toastmaster. Col. John R. Kilpatrick, one-time all-America end at Yale and now president of the Madison Square Garden Corporation, New York, was an invited speaker. Short talks were also given by Dick Harlow, Harvard varsity football coach; Russell Allen, varsity grid captain; Wesley Fesler, football end mentor and head coach of the basketball team, and William J. Bingham.

Eastern College Scores

Harvard		Yale	
54-Springfield	0	26-Maine	0
34-Brown	7	27-Pennsylvania	7
0-Navy	0	15-Army	7
88	7	68	14
Princeton		Dartmouth	
26-Virginia	0	39-Bates	0
7-Cornell	20	31-Amherst	7
16-Chicago	7	42-Springfield	0
		41-Brown	0
49	27	153	7
Columbia		Syracuse	
40-Williams	6	26-Clarkson	6
18-Army	21	40-St. Lawrence	0
26-Pennsylvania	6	14-Cornell	6
84	33	80	12
Holy Cross		Pittsburgh	
21-St. Anselm	0	59-Ohio Wesleyan	0
7-Providence	0	20-West Virginia	0
27-Georgetown	6	6-Duquesne	0
7-Georgia	6	0-Fordham	0
62	12	85	0
Colgate		Brown	
21-St. Lawrence	0	20-Conn. State	0
7-Cornell	40	13-R. I. State	6
34-St. Bonavent.	0	7-Harvard	34
6-Tulane	7	0-Dartmouth	41
68	47	40	81
Pennsylvania		Fordham	
28-Maryand	21	66-F. & M.	0
7-Yale	27	48-Waynesburg	0
6-Columbia	26	0-Pittsburgh	0
41	74	114	0
New York		Annapolis	
37-Penn M. C.	6	45-W. & M.	0
18-Carnegie Tech	14	33-The Citadel	0
8-No. Carolina	18	40-Virginia	13
59-St. John's	0	0-Harvard	0
130	38	117	13
Cornell		West Point	
26-Penn State	19	21-Clemson	6
40-Colgate	7	21-Columbia	18
20-Princeton	7	7-Yale	15
6-Syracuse	14		
93	47	49	39

College Football Results

American Int. 6, Coast Guard 0.
Arkansas Tech 7, Oklahoma City 0.
Bethany (Kan.) 13, College of Emporia 0.
Bottineau F. T. Ellendale N. 0.
Cape Girardeau T. 12, Maryville T. 0.
Capital 6, Findlay 0.
Central (Ia.) 19, Simpson 0.
Cheyney Normal 26, Whitworth 0.
College of Idaho 18, Boise Junior 0.
Cumberland 8, King 6.
Delta State T. 13, Alabama T. 0.
Duluth Junior 13, Iron Wood Junior 13.
East Texas T. 13, Trinity (Tex.) 0.
Eastern Ky. T. 14, Central (Ind.) N. 6.
Erskine 6, Oglethorpe 0.
E. C. Oklahoma T. 20, Durant T. 6.
Emporia T. 34, Southwestern (Kan.) 0.
Fresno State 19, California Aggies 0.
Gooding C. 38, Pacific C. 0.
Grinnell 13, Washburn 0.
Haskell 12, Baker 7.
Hendrix 51, Arkansas State 0.
Hibbing Jr. 32, Itasca Jr. 12.
Hoyard Payne 13, McMurry 0.
Kansas Wesleyan 9, Ottawa 0.
Kearney T. 14, Peru T. 0.
Marshall 90, Georgetown (Ky.) 0.
Maryville 0, Lenoir-Rhyne 0.
Mayville T. 6, Valley City T. 6.
Midland 24, Nebraska Wesleyan 7.
Newport News 7, Roanoke 0.
N. D. State 13, Moorhead T. 6.
Pacific 20, Vancouver Barracks 0.
S. J. State 48, California Tech 6.
Santa Barbara St. 13, Texas Mines 13.
St. Mary's 6, Idaho 0.
Sam Houston T. 16, Lamar Junior 7.
Sioux Falls 7, Mankato T. 6.
Southwest Texas T. 12, Randolph Field 6.
Southwestern (Tenn.) 26, Birmingham-Southern 7.
Southwestern L. I. 7, Millsaps 0.
Tampa 13, Spring Hill 0.
Temple 7, Carnegie Tech 0.
Tennessee Tech 13, Middle Tenn. T. 13.
Tennessee Wesleyan 19, Hiwassee 0.
Texas Wesleyan 13, Oklahoma Baptist 0.
The Citadel 26, Richmond 0.
Union (Ky.) 13, Rio Grande 2.
Warrensburg T. 19, Springfield T. 0.
Wartburg 28, Wisconsin Mines 0.
Wayne T. 18, Southern (S. D.) N. 0.
W. Va. Wesleyan 0, St. Vincent 0.
Western Kentucky 21, Union (Tenn.) 0.
Willamette 13, Whittier 6.
William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 0.
Yale 150's 14, Penn 150's 0.
York 13, Western Union (Ia.) 0.

Big Ten Triangular Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Oct. 22—The first triangular swimming meet ever held in the Big Ten will occur in the University of Iowa field house pool next winter. Coach David Armbruster announced that Iowa would meet Minnesota and Chicago in the three-way affair. The date will be set at the December coaches' meeting.

Aurora Polo Team Arrives

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 23 (AP)—Three members of the Aurora polo team from the United States, captained by Seymour (Shorty) Knox, arrived yesterday on the Northern Prince. The three, Knox, Capt. C. T. I. (Pat) Roark, British star, and F. Skiddy von Stade Jr., joined the fourth player, Lindsay Howard, who has been here several weeks. Aurora will compete in the Argentine open polo tournament in November.

College Cross-Country

Bates 17, Bowdoin 42.
Dartmouth 36, Harvard 42, New Hampshire 54.
Fordham 20, C. C. N. Y. 35.
N. Y. U. 25, Lafayette 30.
Pittsburgh 19, Carnegie Tech. 39.
R. I. State 21, Northeastern 40.
Syracuse 17, Alfred 38.
Wesleyan 21, Tufts 30.

Hockey Notes

By the Canadian Press

Life, evidently, is just one holdout after another for Hooley Smith. The veteran centerman failed to come to terms last year with Montreal Maroons and wound up wearing a Boston Bruin sweater. Now he is at it again and is the only player unsigned on the Boston squad.

Murray Murdoch never will equal in hockey the record of 1965 consecutive games set up by the New York Yankees' Lou Gehrig. But when hockey's shorter schedule and the tougher physical aspects of the game are considered, Murdoch's record looks pretty good. He'll play in a six-game exhibition tour with New York Rangers, starting this week end, that will run his streak to 600 straight games.

More holdout news: Manager Red Dutton of New York Americans says he is through trying to talk Nels Stewart into signing a contract. From now on, says Red, the matter rests between Stewart and Frank Calder, the N. H. L. prexy.

Farmer Eddie Shore is Defenseman Eddie Shore again. The Boston ace, who has a large wheat farm outside Edmonton, has reported for practice with Bruins at their Hershey, Penna., camp. He signed up and will be used tonight in an exhibition game against Hershey Bears.

The kids look upon all professional hockey players as heroes, but out Calgary way defenseman Johnny Gallagher is in a bracket by himself with the youngsters. Good-natured Gallagher was last to break away when members of the Amerk team were besieged by autograph hunters.

Keep an eye open this winter for the new Ranger line of Bobby Kirk, Clint Smith and Bryan Hextall. The trio, brought up from Philadelphia Ramblers, a Ranger farm team, scored six goals in a practice game recently. If they keep that up it looks like a tough winter for seven N. H. L. goalkeepers.

Lionel Conacher is coming back to hockey. Its only for one game, though, for sport's "big train" will play Nov. 2 in the benefit game at Montreal for the family of Howie Morenz, famed Montreal Canadiens center.

Spectators at Winnipeg say the Rangers' kid line of Shibicky and the Colville brothers is going faster than ever. . . . Frankie Boucher, starting his 17th campaign in the majors, is the oldest active player in the league. . . . Connie Smythe kept warm at an outdoor drill of his Leafs by batting out flies to the players with a softball. . . . Johnny Gallagher scored three goals on successive rushes on Reserve Goalie Alfie Moore.

California Quintet To Tour Middle West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Oct. 23—The University of California basketball team will barnstorm through the Middle West during the Christmas holidays, according to Kenneth Priestley, graduate manager. The schedule of 10 games will take the Bears as far east as Detroit.

With final examinations over Dec. 17, the California team will play Santa Clara that night and will meet the University of Washington Huskies at Seattle Dec. 21 and 22 before heading east. The Bears will return to the coast Jan. 11 to open the Pacific Coast Conference season against U. C. L. A. at Los Angeles, Jan. 14 and 15. The schedule:

Dec. 21 and 22—Washington at Seattle; 29—Ohio State at Columbus; 31—Detroit at Detroit.
Jan. 4—Northwestern at Evanston; 5—Michigan State at East Lansing; 7—Creighton at Omaha; 8—Nebraska at Lincoln; 14 and 15—U. C. L. A. at Los Angeles.

Chicago will be the team's headquarters while in the East. Twelve men, accompanied by Coach "Nibs" Price, a trainer and a manager, will make the trip.

Family Football Rivals

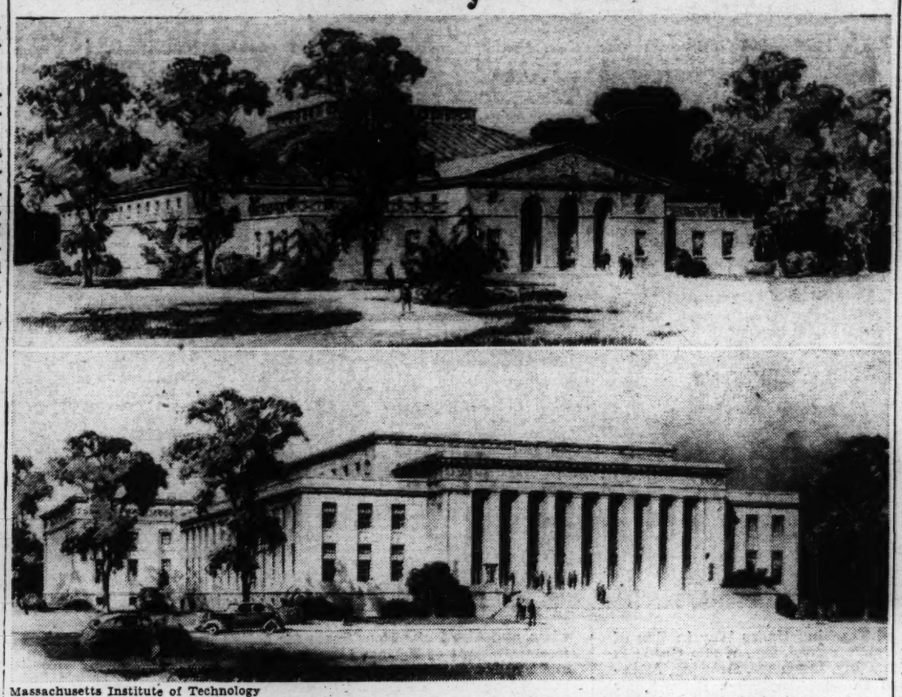
ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 21 (AP)—The Hemingway boys, Jack and Stuart Jr., expect to renew a family "feud" Saturday when the Cornell University football team faces Yale at New Haven.

The gridders, both guards, are sons of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart C. Hemingway of Syracuse. Jack wears the colors of the big red Cornell team and Stuart those of old Eli.

In last year's game Stuart did not play until after his brother left the field. Each weighs around 200 and is six feet tall. Jack is a year older than his brother.

The brothers seldom meet anymore, Jack said today, adding that he thought it a good thing for the Hemingway furniture. The last time they were home together they had a "good-natured rough and tumble" and broke down four doors, he explained.

To Fill One of the Major Needs at M. I. T.



Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Top—The Cage and Field House. The Cage Will Contain a 16-Foot Track, One Tenth Mile in Circumference, With Facilities for Indoor Practice in Such Sports as Soccer, Lacrosse, Intramural Baseball, Tennis and Field Sports. There Will Be Locker Space for 400 Men

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Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Duquesne, conqueror of Pittsburgh, upset 2 to 0 by West Virginia Wesleyan.

Three Years Ago

William Walker resigned as president of Chicago Cubs and sold stock to Philip K. Wrigley.

Five Years Ago

Twenty-six football teams remained unbeaten and untied, including Notre Dame, Brown, Army, Columbia, Auburn, Tennessee, Michigan and Southern California.

Michigan Starts Basketball Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 23—Basketball practices at the University of Michigan will begin next week, according to an announcement of Franklin Cappon, coach. Beginning Oct. 25, evening drills will be held in the Intramural Building. Regular practices in Yost Field House will not begin until the end of the football season, when the hardwood court is erected.

Cappon this year will have as a nucleus of his club Capt. John Townsend, all-Conference center and forward for two years and unanimously acclaimed the greatest cager in Michigan history. Graduation took John Gee, 6ft. 9in. center, but the elimination of the center jump this year cushions that loss.

With Townsend, Cappon also has Herman Fishman, quick-starting senior guard; Ed Thomas, forward, and Leo Beebe, guard. Danny Smick and Bill Barclay, other regulars who will return, will not report until the end of the football season.

Joliat and Siebert Listed as Holdouts

MONTREAL, Oct. 23 (AP)—Little Aurel Joliat and big Babe Siebert, two of the Montreal Canadiens' veteran hockey players, were officially listed as holdouts by the club yesterday. Manager Cecil Hart said, however, that he expected both of them to fall in line "within a few days."

Siebert turned up at the Canadiens' drill at the Forum yesterday and chatted with Hart and Herb Cain of the Maroons, another holdout who signed his contract yesterday. The Babe complained:

"They didn't offer me an extra dime this year. I think I'm worth more, so I didn't sign."

An executive of the club said the cases of both players had been referred to Frank Calder, league president, for negotiation.

St. Louis Clubs Vote Against Night Games

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21 (AP)—There will be no night baseball at Sportsman's Park in 1938, officials of the St. Louis Browns and the St. Louis Cardinals decided yesterday at a meeting.

A statement, signed by President Sam Breadon of the National League Cardinals and President Donald L. Barnes of the American League Browns, ended with the optimistic note that "both clubs are hopeful that lights will be erected in 1939 by a joint undertaking."

Cost of lighting the park was estimated at $150,000. but the Browns declined to share the expenses with the Cards, Barnes saying he would rather spend the money for players than for lights.

The Cardinals were unwilling to make the investment alone unless the Browns leased the equipment at a fair rental for nine years. The Browns, however, declined to make such a long-term contract.

Walter Brown Succeeds Father

The governing committee of the Boston Athletic Association met last night in the Hotel Lenox and elected Walter A. Brown to the board and also to a position on the athletic committee. Young Brown succeeds his father, the late George V. Brown, at both posts.

College Soccer Results

Harvard 4, Dartmouth 2.
Princeton 2, Swarthmore 1.
Syracuse 4, Lehigh 0.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Handicapping the Polo Players

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—The outdoor polo season having now finally reached its conclusion, the experts of the United States Polo Association are busily engaged in adjusting the handicaps for the coming year. This is proving an unusually difficult and complicated task, as the tremendous increase in play all over the country has brought forward so many players that more than double the numbers which have had to be considered in previous seasons are now before the handicapping committee. While full records have been obtained, still the job of settling between raising, lowering and maintaining the players at the handicaps of the preceding year will require much more time.

The shift of the annual meeting from midwinter to soon after the end of the playing season has allowed a considerable anticipation of the decision, so that the middle of November should see the conclusion of their labors.

While the chief interest centers on the higher-handicap men, the real work of the handicappers will involve, to a far greater extent, the consideration of the numerous low-handicap men who have had altogether the busiest year in the history of the sport. Hundreds of teams have been active in the low-handicap events open to teams of 12 totals or even less, and great consideration will be required to rate these men so that the teams on which they have played will not be unduly handicapped in forcing the leaders to step out from their ranks and yet insure recognition of unusual performance.

Few Changes in Upper Groups

While the performers of mature years, in the upper groups, with the possible exception of Cecil Smith, are likely to remain approximately the same, the younger element, in college or just out of the intercollegiate ranks, is likely to advance to a considerable extent. Many of these followed up their performances of the spring by developing great strength as participants in the junior championship and even among the teams which fought through the open and the Waterbury Cups.

Furthermore, the problem of classifying the players of the United States Army, who have increased tremendously in the lower imposts as the officials in charge of the movement to develop Army polo bring on new recruits to fill the teams which practically every post all over the United States is maintaining, is also acute.

But it is in various circuit championships that the real questions arise. Hardly a state where horses can be obtained is without from 10 to 20 teams which have participated in regular schedules, and in some centers, such as suburban New York, every week end sees several hundred players engaged in low-handicap play. With thousands like these to be inquired into, the handicappers have a problem which will involve discussions running into weeks.

Must Be Ratified

Then, when the handicappers have concluded their work, it will be the task of the executives of the United States Polo Association to examine their decisions, and either ratify them, or make changes. Robert E. Strawbridge Jr., who retained his position as chairman at the recent annual meeting, now has a group of executives under the reorganized plan put through a few years ago which cover the entire field, and these will be the final arbiters before the new handicaps are made public.

Echoes of the past successful season in motorboat racing will be heard during the coming week, when the rules which will govern all the classes except the outboards come up for consideration during the sessions of the annual meeting of the American Power Boat Association. The contest boards of the Gold Cup class, the 225 cubic-inch group, and the little 135 class, are all scheduled to hold special meetings, to consider and report changes in the rules for the coming year, which will then come up for final consideration and possible adoption at the general convention, held at the Hotel Lexington, next Thursday.

The participation of Count Theo Rossi, and other foreign owners and drivers, for the first time in the Gold Cup races, and his recommendations for an international agreement to regulate these larger hydroplanes, is the chief topic for consideration among the Gold Cuppers; but it is the smaller classes that really involve the chief discussions.

Creating New Records

The development of speed among the boats of the 225 cubic-inch class, which was the record feature in the regattas last season, creating new records and bringing them up to more than 70 miles an hour, has brought into the discussion a question as to further restriction of hulls, and possibly a division of the class into two sections, with speed limits deciding where each boat shall race. Already the large number of newcomers are asking for further protection, as they prefer to engage in smaller racers, with slower speeds, before attempting to compete in the more than a-mile-a-minute craft. In the 135 cubic-inch class this question arises, though here most of the owners seem to feel that further restrictions are unnecessary.

Another question that will come up is the tendency to spread heat races over from one day to two or even three days, as in the Gold Cup races, which would permit needed repairs to be made between heats.

At the general convention, which will include delegates from all the member yacht clubs composing the A. P. B. A., reports of the year's activities will be made, including the annual report of Charles F. Chapman, secretary of the racing commission, and new officers will be selected.

Outboard racing rules, though subject to the jurisdiction of the A. P. B. A., will not be considered, that part of the proceedings being put over until the annual meeting of the National Outboard Racing Commission, to be held next January in connection with the National Motor Boat Show, Jan. 7-15.

Shore, Thompson Join All-Stars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 23—Jules Dugal, secretary-treasurer of Les Canadiens hockey club announced last night that Eddie Shore, defenseman, and Tiny Thompson, goalie, will be the Boston representatives in the Howie Morenz Memorial Fund hockey game to be played at the Forum on the evening of Nov. 2. Shore was out through much of last season's National Hockey League campaign, but made a special request to take part in the contest. Thompson is rated as one of the leading goaltenders of all time.

Olympics Sign Harrington

Leland "Hago" Harrington, a former professional hockey player of note in this section, was yesterday appointed coach and manager of the Boston Olympic sextet, succeeding Eddie Jeremiah, who will coach the Dartmouth College team this winter. Harrington, who played amateur hockey at Melrose High School and with the old B. A. A. teams, played the pro game with the Boston Bruins, New Haven and Providence.

Shute, Picard Advance

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 23 (AP)—Byron Nelson fell before young Enrique Bertolino, but his mates on an Argentine golf tour, Denny Shute and Henry Picard, advanced through the quarterfinals of a professional invitation match play tournament, yesterday. Shute defeated Emilio Serra, 2 and 1, and Picard downed the veteran Jose Juardo, 1 up. Bertolino beat Nelson, 3 and 2. In the fourth match the Scotch-born Argentine open champion, John Cruickshank, defeated Juan Martinez, 7 and 6. All matches were for 36 holes.

Winter Sport Teams Practice At Iowa State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa, Oct. 23—Though their first competition won't come for two or three more months, athletes in four winter sports are going through the regular practice routine at Iowa State College.

Scarcely out of sight of the Cyclone football squad, which now holds the spotlight, track men, wrestlers, basketball players and swimmers are preparing for 1938 competition. Not to be outdone some of the baseball, tennis and golf squad members are also working out this fall.

George Bretnall, new Cyclone track coach, has been devoting most of his time to the 2-mile team but in his spare moments he is coaching 60 varsity and freshman track men for the coming indoor and outdoor seasons.

Included among the 30 varsity runners, jumpers and weight men are nine of the 13 available letterwinners, including Capt. John Cunningham.

The first Iowa State basketball practice was held last week. Coach Louis Menze is drilling his Cyclone cage squad three nights a week. The Cyclone cagers, paced by Robert Blahnik, Cedar Rapids, veteran guard, open their season in State Gymnasium here Dec. 3 with Simpson College.

Another new Cyclone coach, Charles McCaffree Jr., is conducting informal practices among the Iowa State swimming squad members. Capt. Harry Harris, Des Moines, and a large group of other letter-winners is on hand.

Out to retain its Big Six wrestling championship, the Cyclone grappling squad has begun practice under the supervision of Coach Hugo Otopalik. Five major letterwinners, among them Capt. Frank Linn, Shelby, are working out this fall. Neither of the two Cyclone individual conference champions is now on the squad. Al Stoecker, Mason City, heavyweight, is out for football, while George Haines, Mason City, won't be back in college until winter.

Sophomore Flavor Is Developing At Michigan State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST LANSING, Mich., Oct. 23—A distinct sophomore flavor is developing in the Michigan State College football team as the season progresses. With four games played the Spartans were removing veterans to make way for new talent coming up from the ranks. And it isn't because of a losing team, either, for the Spartans won three of the four played.

Four newcomers appear to have won first-string recognition since the opening game. Eddie Pearce, a stumpy right halfback, was the first to get the stamp of approval. Then Lyle Rockenbach came along to take over left guard. Leslie Bruckner, a 195-pounder, stepped into the quarterback position almost overnight and has won compliments from Coach Charley Bachman, a real critic of pilots. Latest to break out of his sophomoric cocoon is Michael Kinek, a tall and husky end. Kinek was personally responsible for the safety that permitted the Spartans to defeat Missouri, 2 to 0.

Others are on the way up with prospects of seeing a lot of action in games to come. Stanley McRae, Alex Ketzko and Helge Pearson are novice tackles who have won recognition.

Recent Michigan State football successes may be traced to the development of raw material.

Dartmouth Harriers Win

Dartmouth was paced to a cross-country victory over Harvard and New Hampshire when Stewart L. Whitman Jr. covered the Harvard course of approximately five miles in 28m. 44.4s. At the finish Whitman had a comfortable lead over his closest rival, Harold S. Wonson Jr., a teammate.

Dartmouth's winning team score was 36, Harvard placed second in the varsity event with 42 points and New Hampshire trailed with 54.

Capt. John W. Erhard of Harvard, placed third. The next three finishing were New Hampshire entries, Arthur D. Bishop, Harold F. Jennison and Capt. George E. Quinn.

Although Robert B. Nichols, Harvard freshman captain, led the yearling pack over a 2.6 miles course in 13m. 41.2s., the New Hampshire youngsters accounted for that race by holding their total to 30 points, against 40 for Harvard and 52 for Dartmouth. Richard H. Meade of New Hampshire placed second to Nichols, and Charles H. Oldfather of Harvard was third.

Rocky Mountain Conference Scores

Greeley State		Western State	
0-Brig. Y'ng. U.	7	7-Colo. College	3
33-Montana St.	26	26-Colo. Mines	0
6-Utah	7		
39	40	33	3
Utah		Brigham Young	
19-Montana St.	7	7-Greeley St.	0
14-Brig. Young.	0	0-Utah U.	14
7-Idaho U.	0	24-Calif. Aggies	0
7-Greeley S. N.	6	0-Colorado	14
47	22	41	28
Colorado Mines		Wyoming	
0-Denver	12	20-Ft. Warren	0
7-Colo. State	0	7-Nevada U.	9
0-West. State	26	6-Colo. College	9
		7-Colorado St.	0
7	38	40	18
Utah State		Colorado College	
6-Montana State	6	3-West. State	7
0-Colorado U.	33	9-Wyoming	6
0-Idaho	0	7-Denver	4
6	39	19	17
Colorado State		Colorado	
0-Colo. Mines	7	14-Missouri U.	6
0-Denver	22	33-Utah State	0
0-Wyoming	7	14-Brig. Young	0
0	36	61	6
Denver		Montana State	
12-Colo. Mines	0	7-Utah U.	19
12-New Mexico U.	0	6-Utah State	6
22-Colo. State	0	26-Greeley St.	33
4-Colorado C.	7	28-Idaho(SB)	7
6	5	66	65

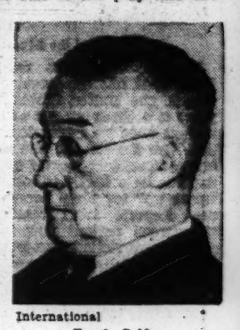
By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Speeding Up Professional Hockey

Few of the real devotees of professional hockey will differ with Frank Calder, president of the National Hockey League, in his instructions to the referees to reduce the number of blows they make on their whistles during a game. There is no question but what the constant stopping of games for infractions of the rules makes them less interesting to the spectator and tend to lower the standard of play. There are times when the calling of an infraction might well be overlooked by the referee as the violation has in no way affected the run of the play and the league head has acted wisely in telling his officials to use their own judgment and not stop play unless absolutely necessary. And, if the referees do not show good judgment under this new ruling, then it is up to President Calder to see that the proper men are put in charge of the games.



International
Frank Calder

Give Them More Power

Now that the league officials have decided to leave it to the referees to use their own judgment in regard to blowing the whistle, it might be well if they would go still further and direct them to rule the games with a firmer hand. Professional hockey is just about the fastest game played. It is also a game in which bodily contact is continually happening and oftentimes this results in undue roughness. There have been cases where, in our opinion, referees have not been firm enough in handling such situations and the result has been detrimental to the game from a spectator's point of view and harmful to the players. Now, if the president and executive committee will come out with an order to the referees to do everything in their power to stop such undue roughness and will back them up in such action as they may take, we believe that the National Hockey League and its allied organizations will have a most successful season during 1937-1938.

No Bees for This Bush

There was probably more surprise to the baseball public in the announcement made by Donie Bush that he had declined the offer to manage the Boston Bees than there was in his announcement that he had been offered the position. When it was announced that Bill McKechnie was through as pilot of the Boston Nationals, speculation became rife as to who would be his successor and about every man who was really eligible for the position, as well as many who did not have any chance at all, were being mentioned. Casey Stengel, Rabbit Maranville, Tony Lazzeri and Gabby Hartnett appeared to be the men most likely to receive a call from President Quinn; but the head of the Bees evidently had his eye on the man who had been so successful in handling the Minneapolis Millers of the American Association. That Bush should have decided to remain with the team he led to three American Association pennants in the past five years, is hardly to be wondered at as the next manager of the Bees is going to have a difficult time living up to the record left by his predecessor.

The American Olympic Committee Report

There can be no question but what the American Olympic Committee report for 1936 which has just been published is the most complete and finest printed volume that has yet appeared on these Games. Complete in every detail and profusely and handsomely illustrated, it gives to the public a record of the IVth Olympic Winter Games which were held at Garmisch-Partenkirchen in February, 1936, and the Games of the XIth Olympiad which were held in Berlin in August of that year. The book is edited by Frederick W. Rubien, secretary of the American Olympic Committee and is printed by the committee. The price is $2 a copy and requests should be sent to the American Olympic Committee, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Gray Goose Led 225 Class

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Gray Goose, the new racing craft brought out during the season by George Cannon of New Rochelle, N. Y., had the best performance rating of 225-cubic-inch hydroplanes for 1937, according to the final tabulation of standings by the American Power Boat Association racing commission.

Yale Lightweights Win

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23 (AP)—Yale's Eastern Intercollegiate 150-pound champions scored a 14-to-0 victory over Pennsylvania's lightweight gridmen yesterday. Capt. Paul Wargo plunged over for the first score in the second quarter and passed to Bill Urick for the other tally in the fourth.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Trends in Teaching Include Emphasis on Experience

In More Modern Classrooms 'Reciting' Body of Facts Memorized for Cold Storage Is Rejected

Saving Our Schools
Eighteenth of 52 Articles

By Millicent J. Taylor
Editor of the Education Page of The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps the most far-reaching thing that has happened to education in the United States in recent years is a throwing out of the cold-storage theory of learning. The old idea was that there was a body of facts and subject-matter which every pupil to be properly educated should "store up" for some possible future use. Reports from teachers over widespread regions now indicate a growing conviction that pupils learn most effectually through attempts to think and act intelligently in situations that seem real to them right now. Along with this trend is another. The de-throning of the old-style textbook. Compartment learning is at last going by the boards.

In order to understand what is going on in the public schools today and to check whether or not one's own local school is coming through nicely or still inching along in the horse-and-buggy era, Mr. and Mrs. American Citizen need to know something of how these and other trends are linked up with classroom practice to form a workable educational equation.

Of course, to make generalizations about education in the United States is to ignore the fact that in such a vast area there are vast differences. The schools of Texas, a State larger in area than the whole of England and France, may be working along one line while the schools of California are emphasizing a different type of thinking. Certain indications of educational thinking, however, are found to be widespread enough to be designated as possible trends in the sort of school work being carried through. These have been sought out and put into a report called "The Changing Curriculum" by the Department of Supervisors and Directors of Instruction of the National Education Association and the Society for Curriculum Study and published by D. Appleton-Century Company.

A cold-storage theory of learning obviously cannot go hand-in-hand with a theory that the schools should build for intelligent citizenship in a democracy. And the conviction that the chief function of the American public school is to prepare good citizens is held by most of the teachers who reported for the survey.

How does this affect teaching? First of all, in the place of acquiring facts or a specified body of subject-matter, the child is now being helped to acquire experiences. And since the number of experiences acquired during a year cannot be large, it means that the teacher to the best of his or her ability, must choose those experiences which afford opportunities for young citizens to practice intelligent thinking and acting. So it is that the trend of teaching seems to be to provide classwork that not only trains in the three R's, but also encourages self-direction, the assumption of responsibility, creative thinking, planning and the exercise of choice. This is in sharp contrast to the notion held a few years ago that learning could be gauged by "the ability to give back or to demonstrate upon demand certain phrases, formulas, skills, etc., which had been memorized or acquired." Insofar as it is carried out in actual practice in the classroom, the work that Oscar and little Eloise have in school today is dynamically different from that formerly demanded by their parents.

Project Method Of Learning

Classwork whose center and circumference lies within the two covers of a textbook (one textbook for each "subject") obviously cannot adequately provide life experiences essential to growth in citizenship. A few years ago educational leaders in many parts of the country and working independently evolved what came to be called the project method of learning, and out of this has developed what in school parlance is now called "the unit as a learning experience."

Mr. and Mrs. American Citizen have probably met up with this already. For Oscar comes home with a lot of questions, say, about milk. He is finding out how his city handles problems of milk supply. He learns the interdependence of city people and farm people, he cuts out pictures of cows, and draws farmhouses and barns, he does experiments in general science that help him to understand pasteurizing. His arithmetic is full of statistics about bottles of milk, gallons, quarts and prices. One day he goes off with his class to visit a milk distributing station, and on another he may go to visit a farm. By this time he has quite a scrapbook containing clippings from newspapers and magazines, advertisements, and his own drawings and writings, all beautifully bound in color and lettered (by Oscar) "The Story of Milk." He has reached out far beyond any one textbook. He has read articles, stories of farm life, has touched on transportation, has searched out information through friends and tradesmen, has used in connection with his efforts the skills he has been acquiring in reading, writing oral English and 'rithmetic, has added to his knowledge of geography and history, and even more, has practiced self-direction, initiative, whetted his intellectual curiosity, and learned valuable lessons in community co-operation—all essential to intelligent citizenship.

Many Schools Still Behind Times

The reports from the curriculum survey indicate that the use of the unit as a means of gaining educational experience is widespread enough in the United States to be called a trend. If your local school is one of the far too many still slavishly sticking to lessons circumscribed by a few paragraphs from one textbook, with no outside experiences, and only the requirement that Oscar "recite" (probably from memory) the gist of what he has read; then it is like a house with gaslights and a tank in the attic.

The learning unit varies in length, depending upon the values to be gained from it, depending, too, upon the teacher's ability to claim these values and to handle the skills (processes of arithmetic, etc.,) along with it. Types of units reported upon by teachers taking part in the survey are as follows:

1. A governmental service: Purification of Water.
2. An economic service: Clothing Ourselves.
3. A domestic activity: Care of the Kitchen.
4. A leisure enterprise: Making a Block Print.
5. A social institution: Our Home.
6. An economic institution: Transportation.
7. An industry: Oil.
8. An aspect of the natural environment: Local Weather.
9. A center of child interest: Our Pets.

Better Teaching

Do you see how this kind of classwork changes the kind of teaching that must be done? Today the teacher must be better trained, for she must be able to study the environment possibilities of her community, evaluate them as a means of learning, organize her classroom work to achieve for her children what she feels they ought to gain, draw upon outside persons and sources to achieve the experiences and materials she desires. To the active intelligent teacher the whole community is an ally. The public library, museums, factories, advertisers, radio, motion pictures, business men with special experience that they can come to school and tell about—all are potential contributions to the child's school day.

Classroom life must be less formal than under the old "reciting" method. Children work together in small groups, talking softly as they work. If initiative is being cultivated, they do not sit like little statues until told to do something, but they have a certain freedom to move about the room, to get books from the shelves, supplies from the tables. All may not be doing the same thing at the same time. The stress is on co-operation, and the classroom becomes more and more a small community in which Oscar and Eloise have community responsibilities. Furthermore, under this more modern way of teaching, the old-time barriers that were artificially raised between "geography" and "history" as subjects, between oral English and written English, between geometry and arithmetic are being lowered. Teachers of the various "subjects" are working more and more together. The subjects themselves are entering the arena hand in hand, much as they enter life situations later on.

And it might be added that the textbooks themselves are reflecting this change. Some of them do not look like textbooks at all, but are like books one wishes to own and keep—delightfully illustrated volumes of travel, biographies and collections of stories and poems.

Another trend noted in the survey is that guidance and class instruction are less separate. The teacher must know her pupils; she must also know more about the world than of yore. As she teaches them, she must also help them to orientate themselves to the world. This is a form of guidance increasingly accepted as part of the school responsibility even down in the lower grades. In fact, it begins at the nursery school level, where the child is helped to orientate himself to his fellows, his neighborhood, and the every-day processes of dressing, washing, and eating.

That old bogeyman, the Intelligence Quotient, the IQ, is being challenged on several fronts. After years of domination, during which the child in the more "modern" schools was often classified as smart or mediocre or "dumb" by the IQ records, and pedagogically made to wear this ball and chain the rest of his days, the IQ is now being proved by some psychologists as not so reliable a measuring stick as they thought. The trend, slight as yet, is to consider environment a more influential factor than the IQ. The IQ, it seems, has actually changed when learning conditions and environment have changed. This throws the responsibility more upon the school, to see to it that every child has a better chance.

Supervised Study

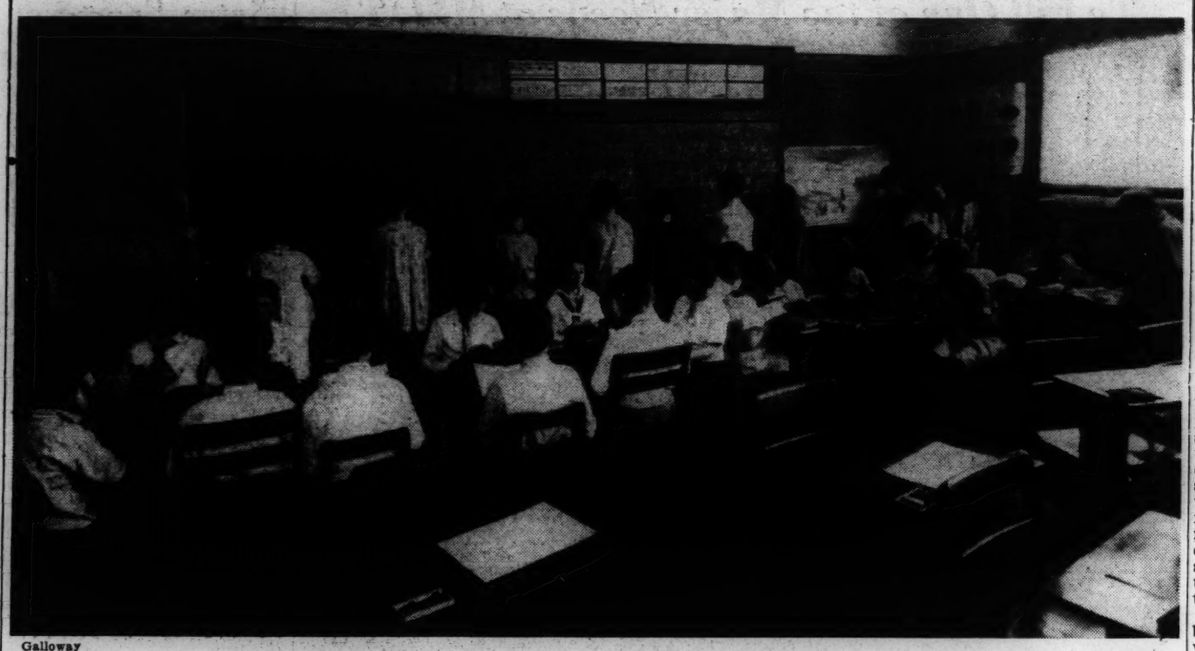
A tendency to do away with homework except in the college preparatory groups of the last years of high school, and to have more periods of supervised study during the school day, is noted; as is also the correlated tendency to increase the length of the school day to include guided play and more time for school club activities and social contacts. In many schools throughout the country the old-fashioned type of report card and marking has changed, also, giving way to less emphasis upon merely academic rating of work accomplished during certain weeks, and more upon the child's effort, his expression of worthwhile characteristics, and an evaluation of his progress in acquiring educational experiences.

If all schools throughout the United States were created equal, the problems faced by education would be remarkably lessened. There are, however, tremendous obstacles to the sort of teaching and interpretation set forth as trends of education. In backward regions, the old subject-memorizing-reciting way is still king. Even in schools that may be in your city and mine, the old way plods along, schoolbooks are chosen by superintendents out of touch with classroom progress (graft sometimes entering into the choice). Children are persistently thought of as "all alike" and no allowance made for individual needs. Traditional systems of grading and promoting based upon the acquiring of a certain body of facts in a stated number of weeks, entirely ignores the personal equation, puts a premium upon slavish memory work and a penalty upon being perhaps slower to develop or even interested enough to be more thorough than one's fellows.

Lastly, the tremendous teacher-overload is one of the most serious obstacles of all. A teacher who believes thoroughly in helping Oscar to overcome his difficulties, develop his fine qualities and learn to be a useful member of society, is so overloaded with little Oscars and Eloises, each with their separate problems and possibilities, that she is fairly floored at the outset.

Where does your local school fit into the picture?

The next article will run in the news columns.



Galloway

An Example of the Unit Method of Teaching Under Way in One of the Elementary Grades of a City Public School. The Whole Grade Is Learning About Eskimos. All the Reading, Language, Drawing, Arithmetic, Writing and Other Lessons During This Time Draw Their Material From the Life of the Eskimo in the Cold Northland. Notice the Moveable Desks Now Used in All but the More Backward Public Schools. These Enable Small Groups to Be Formed Within a Large Class, and Also Make Floor Space for Acting Out Little Child-Written Dramatizations of Eskimo Life That Give Training in Oral English, and Provide Individual Experience of Many Sorts. The Seated Group Is Reading Eskimo Stories. The Group at the Blackboard Is Writing Original Descriptions of Eskimo Life, of Icebergs, Northern Lights, Igloos and Kayaks. The Children at the Right Are Making a Snow Picture at the Sand Table

School Library in Winnipeg

Joint Achievement of Pupils, Teachers and Parents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Winnipeg, Man.

A small dining room, four bookcases and three tables—that was the library of the Robert H. Smith School, Winnipeg, Manitoba, in November, 1934. No books and no money, but 600 boys and girls eager to enjoy a weekly library period.

A circular letter to the parents was distributed and weekly appeals to the students were given. A gay rivalry to help most, developed. The graph of progress prominently displayed on the school bulletin board, showing the books donated by each class, soon had its effect. The enthusiasm for collecting spread to the community, and parents and friends of the school began to inquire into the kind of books needed. By May, 1935, 800 books had been donated, and cash amounting to $100 for the purpose of buying reference works, received.

A former student of the school, having graduated as a librarian, undertook to classify and catalogue the books with the aid of one of the staff and the help of some of the senior boys and girls. With so much student, and this brought in a further $150.

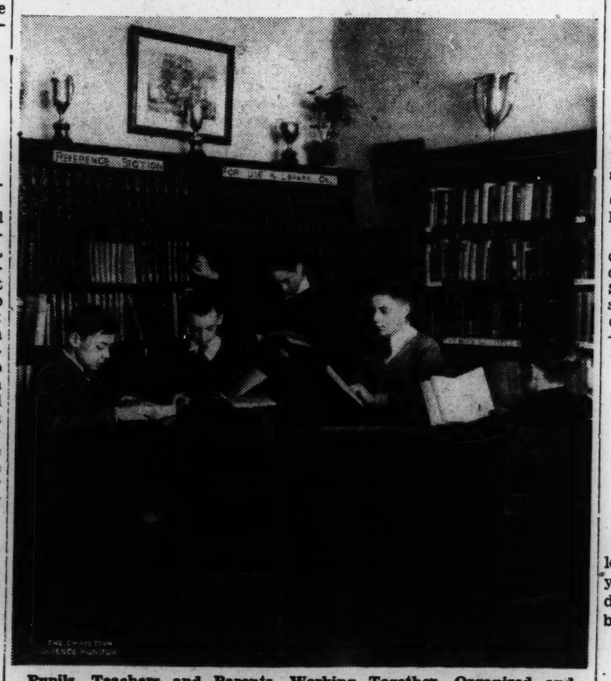
The final achievement on the part of the school's library board was to secure the co-operation of the Winnipeg Public Library in carrying on what is a genuine experiment in Winnipeg schools. In the Board's petition to the Public Library the value of a library to a school was eloquently set forth. The petition stated in part:

"Parents in the district of the said school have voluntarily stated that, since the organization of the library and since the educational methods of the school have been adapted to lead the students to find out more for themselves by the use of books and, therefore, by independent thinking and judgment, in many cases for the first time their children are beginning to think for themselves and to appreciate the value of books both as a storehouse of information and as an important source of pleasure for leisure time."

The Robert H. Smith School is already finding that the library offers the place and the material to show as the result of their community effort, the School Board was approached for more room to house the quickly mounting pile of books. The School Board provided that an adjacent classroom be thrown into the erstwhile dining room, and tables, chairs and more shelves supplied. With pictures and posters and bulletin boards an attractive center of library activity was completed.

Although the students had already done a great deal to bring this school library experiment into being, the presidents of the rooms suggested a library fee of 25 cents a year for each conducive to discovering the chief interest of each pupil. There the teacher becomes guide, counselor and friend. The classroom atmosphere enters not. The environment is congenial. The child relaxes. The voluntary nature of the work reveals the student as an individual, and at this stage, the teacher or librarian can obtain a clear idea of the interests, attitudes and standards of the students.

It is hoped that this library will set the standard for the future development of school libraries in Winnipeg.



Pupils, Teachers and Parents, Working Together, Organized and Equipped the School Library of Which This Picture Shows a Busy Corner. The Library Is Now a Favorite Center of Activity at the Robert H. Smith School in Winnipeg, Manitoba

Finnish Schools Well Equipped

And Pupils Are Eager Readers, Keen Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Helsingfors, Finland

Children in Finland must enjoy their school years. They work in beautiful new buildings, light, airy and equipped with all the heart of the teacher can desire. They are well worth a visit from even the passing tourist bent on seeing as many of Finland's lovely lakes and forests as possible. And wherever one goes there is a ready and courteous response to a request to peep into the daily life and problems of the people of the country.

Finland thinks in broad terms of education: there is a commonsense system of graded studies suited to all requirements, and no stinting on essentials. Playing grounds, gymnastic apparatus and facilities for handwork are generously planned; and the most up-to-date schools possess cinema apparatus in their lecture halls, for Finland is quick to accept modern methods likely to be of use to the teacher.

The same fresh keen interest in learning for its own sake is general all over Finland. There are almost no illiterates—even the far away Lapps in the north have their schools in winter, and during the summer the teachers live with the people in their tents and strive to provide the children with what they need to fit them for the modern conditions of life which even this nomadic people cannot escape.

In the towns the evening classes are crowded with men and women of all types, who, their day's work done, take real pleasure in studying this or that subject—usually quite unconnected with their own line of wage-earning—purely for the joy of learning. Everyone reads widely: it is not for nothing that Helsingfors possesses what is said to be the largest bookstore in the world, and the majority of Finns speak several languages besides their own.

In Tampere, the largest industrial city in Finland, the Municipal Library stands in a delightful square, flanked by trees and flowers; and beneath its roof is one of the most charming of children's libraries. To this the boys and girls flock freely: they have their own reading-room with a special corner for the smallest ones, who sit in low chairs to read the colored papers spread on the little tables. No Finnish child requires to be told to have clean hands before handling the books: the rows of basins in the entrance lobby are regularly used, and the children move among the library shelves with the ease and familiarity which betokens a real love for reading.

The story hours, when the librarians gather the children round them to listen to the tales and legends from the vast treasury of Finnish folklore, are specially prized, supplementing the history lessons of school, and providing background for social culture.

At Its Best

American education at its best has sought to keep its purpose simple and concrete and to avoid the pitfall of vague abstraction, the passive voice, and loose generalization. It has had a history of constant reform and change since 1636. From time to time it has fallen prey to the tendency to resort to dialectic rather than reality. The school remains the one youth movement upon which there has been widespread and general agreement, with which we have had three centuries of experience on all levels from infancy to manhood.

—From Report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Educating Educators

'Brush-Up' Courses for Teachers Offered in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The close observer constantly notices some mark of progress in the administration of public elementary education in the county of London. One of the most notable of these marks is the great facilities provided for continued study on the part of teachers themselves.

These teachers, of whom there are roughly some 20,000, have to labor against immense difficulties. They are hampered by huge classes. They work, for the most part, in dingy, barrack-like buildings which lack most of the reasonable apparatus of education. It is not, therefore, surprising that the results they achieve are rarely spectacular.

Come Chiefly From the Public Schools

Mr. John Hilton, Professor of Industrial Relations in the University of Cambridge, recently gave a Liberal Summer School some rather startling statistics on this subject. Out of 82 directors of big banks no fewer than 62 were educated at one of Britain's expensive public schools, 53 of these coming from the 14 principal schools, such as Eton, Harrow, Marlborough, Winchester, and Rugby.

These same 14 schools provided 70 out of the 210 Civil Servants whom Mr. Hilton found to be earning more than £1000 a year, whilst 152 came from other public schools. The large public schools accounted for 51 out of 80 deans and bishops in the Church of England. Moreover, in a recent year only 12 per cent of Oxford men, and 13 per cent of Cambridge men, had begun their education in an elementary school. Another observer estimates that nine out of every hundred public school boys go either to Oxford or Cambridge. The ratio for elementary school children is one in a thousand.

Nevertheless, the chances of the elementary school child are growing steadily brighter. By means of scholarships he can pass to excellent secondary schools, and from thence the way to the leading universities, though difficult, is far from impossible. Meanwhile, the sort of instruction that he receives whilst in the elementary school itself is gradually improving. This is largely due to the opportunities with which teachers as a class are provided for brushing up and adding to their cultural equipment.

Evening Lectures

The London County Council organizes evening lectures for teachers on almost every conceivable branch of knowledge. In this way teachers are enabled to hear men and women of considerable eminence talking on their own subjects. Thus, the Poet Laureate, Mr. John Masefield, speaks to them on "Delight in Poetry," and Mr. W. H. Auden, the author of "Poems, 1930," "The Dance of Death," and, with Mr. Christopher Isherwood, "The Ascent of F. 6," lectures on the teaching of English. Mr. Auden, besides being probably the best known of young English poets, is himself a teacher, being on the staff of the Downs School, Colwall. There are lectures, too, on art and handicraft, including weaving, and cane basketry, French and English painting, English speech, past, present, and future, speech training for infants, foreign languages, geography, history—ranging from prehistoric Britain to the current Far Eastern situation—and practically every other branch of human knowledge. This policy of "educating educators" is bound in the long run to produce notable results.

From Miss Imelda's Nature-Study Notebook

XIX

How to Teach

First, love it, you can't teach unless you do. Then over and over you'll be obliged to reply to children's questions, "I do not know," but add, "Let's find out."

In planning a lesson:

1. Assemble your facts.
2. Plan your approach.
3. Have ready any objects, pictures, songs, stories, any material you may wish to use.

Then

1. Make your approach.
2. Question the children and accept facts they give.
3. Add to their knowledge from your own.
4. Leave with a question—something for them to find out.

Especially watch to bring out any features that will classify the object but don't spoil their interest for this.

"MISS IMELDA"

A Saturday Column

Comradeship With Boys

A Teacher-Dad's Experience With His Own and Yours

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Colorado

Dear Editor:

Recently I noticed a letter from a Dad in the Parent Column and as I enjoyed it so much I thought possibly some of my experiences might prove helpful.

For 22 years I have sat on the teacher's side of the desk and listened to parents who came with problems concerning adolescent boys and girls—particularly boys. Part of that time I was a football and basketball coach, then assistant principal in a school where I had a thousand boys under my supervision, and now a Junior High principal. So I felt I had a reasonable amount of background, both in training and experience to help me in rearing my own two sons. Profiting by the mistakes I saw and heard other parents make, I determined to always keep close to my sons, let them know I believed in them, and that I saw their viewpoint.

In line with this we played football, baseball, and horseshoes in the vacant lot after supper. As I was a Scout Commissioner, I took an active interest in that part of their education, even going with my older boy on the 14-mile hike in order that both of us could qualify for an award. We took long hikes and sat around the fire discussing everything from stamps to sex. But don't misunderstand me. I did none of these things from a standpoint of duty, or to try and hold them within my grasp. I really enjoyed everything we did. It was a lot of fun—and still is.

* * *

I wanted to prove that all the advice I gave to other parents was sound. "Keep hold of your boy; show that you have confidence in him; hold on tight, don't expect results too quickly; and remember all this is only a passing phase, the peculiar time known as adolescence." Those were some of the things I told other parents, and later they came back to thank me, so it must have worked. But I still had a lot to learn and it is of that that I want to speak.

When our older boy was about 16 he gradually began to eliminate me. He was making the high school football team, so he was no longer interested in corner-lot stuff. His high school work absorbed his time, so he dropped from Scouts. When I asked questions which seemed perfectly natural to me, he was "irked," to use his own term. From being the boy who came home with a lot of news, he shut up like a clam. There was nothing definite, but gradually I was made to feel shelved. And despite all the pedagogy I had learned, despite all the generalizations I had given to other parents, I was just as bewildered as any father who ever came to me for advice. Apparently all this build-up through childhood which I had considered so vital, was going to fail, just when the boy needed it most.

But this wasn't his problem—it was mine. Somewhere along the line I had failed. Fortunately for my own ego our other boy was four years younger, so I still had some rating as a Dad. I looked around at the parents of other boys the age of mine. Apparently none of them were having this problem. But that's all I knew about it! One day one of these Dads came to see me—one whom I had singled out as having succeeded where I had failed. And what do you think he wanted? My advice on how to get along with his boy! Well! Well! I suppose if we had been a couple of women of the old type that we would have taken down our hair and had a good cry. The effect was much the same! Somehow we both felt a lot better after that talk. Personally, I began to regain my perspective, which I was losing through looking at my problem from too personal a viewpoint.

* * *

Three years have passed since then. The older boy is over the hump now. He's ready for college, and occasionally a sentence starts with, "Say, Dad, what do you think about——?" and I'm frank to admit I enjoy it. I don't want to be pedantic, neither do I want to control their lives or thoughts, but it's good for me to feel that after all maybe I am necessary around here, for already the younger boy is beginning to put me in my place. But this time I'll take it differently.

Before this experience I used to feel that sometimes parents dramatized the situation too much. I sympathized and wanted to help, but many of these same boys showed none of the symptoms around school which their parents described. Now I know that it is a drama, but one that can have a happy ending. With all my years of training, I, too, assumed too personal a viewpoint although technically I knew better all the time. I still believe that all the advice I've given for years is sound, "Keep hold of your boy; show that you have confidence in him; hold on tight, don't expect results too quickly; and remember all this is only a passing phase, the peculiar time known as adolescence." But now I can add to that, "Brother, I've been there and I know what I'm talking about."

(Mr.) R. C.

A Saturday Column.

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The Wild Harvester

OF ALL the children on the Cloney road, who spend a good part of their summer holiday in gathering the various things that grow wild in the fields and in the hedgerows of that quiet countryside, Jamesy Foley is far the most successful. Some of the motorists who stop and buy from his well-filled cans speak of him as "the wild harvester," and old Mrs. Foley says that is no bad name for him at all. His local reputation is for being "as sharp as a pin wid two points," which simply means that if there is an extra good patch of mushrooms to be found, or a particularly well-laden clump of blackberry briars, Jamesy will know just where it is. The glint of two tin cans high on the green hillside in the early morning, or far off in some favorite patch of briars, is a familiar sight to those who pass on the Cloney road on a sunlit day in the late summer. "Jamesy Foley is at it again," they will tell one another, "an' he has young Michael with him." Then they will add the highest praise that anyone who looks for things near Cloney can ever hope to get; "He'd smell a needle in a forge," they say.

Not that Jamesy's harvest has anything to do with the real business of the fields. When they are being ploughed and harrowed, and the corn sown and rolled, he need not bother about his wild crops at all. He knows that as long as the big grass field remains on the slope of Ardbeg, and the briars grow in the hedgerows far from the road: as sure as the August sun shines and the soft summer rain drips from the thatched roofs, his harvest will be there for him when the time comes.

* * *

OLD MRS. FOLEY has thought often enough that she has a real grievance against this "wild harvesting," even though it puts a little money in the old tea-caddy on top of the dresser. But in her opinion, it wears out a good deal more than it brings in. Certainly the effect upon Jamesy's clothes is, as she says, "lament-able."

"I do often wondher to meself," she has said to the mother of Jamsey's friend, Michael, who shares her views upon this subject, "I do often ax meself when I'm doin' another bit of mendin,' does he walk at all when he's out gotherin' things, or does he dhrag himself along the ground like a sarpint?" And Mrs. Moran says she has often wondered the same about Michael.

"But then I do look at his boots," she goes on, "an' I wondher then does he ever be off of his two feet for anny length of time."

* * *

IT IS WITH the mushrooms that the wild harvest begins: and while, as everyone knows, "musharoons has their own way of goin' on"—which means that they have definite views about the weather—yet, if they are to be found at all, Jamesy Foley will track them down, early on an August morning, or late in the summer evening when a thin mist creeps higher on Ardberg.

He always carries his boots when he creeps from the cottage in the early morning, and meets Michael at the cross roads. There he puts them on again for the walk on the gritty road; and, being deep in conversation all the time, he used still to wear them for the climb through the thick wet grass, from which they brushed the grey carpet of dew, leaving a dark trail of footprints.

Old Mrs. Foley's reactions to the sight of those sodden boots were too serious to be ignored; and, there and then, she got a promise from her grandson that, inside the gate of the first grass field, he would take off his boots and his stockings and carry them the rest of the way.

"She ruz up in a terrible pet," he told Michael next morning, and found that his friend had much the same state of affairs to report.

"There's afther bein' a kind of a coolness between me an' me mother ever since she seen me boots," he said uneasily.

But one grass field was quite enough to convince the wild harvesters that carrying boots and gathering mushrooms did not fit in at all. So they hid the boots in a clump of fern at the foot of the hill and said they would get them on their way back. Then, lured here and there by the white dots against the green background, they filled their cans higher on the slope, and went home another way; and never thought of the boots until they were stepping on to the gritty road again. "An' that," as Jamesy said indignantly, "was where we had to sthreel back a good mile, an' we very near never found the right clump at all, for we were actchilly wall-fallin' wid the hunger at the time." For like all good seekers for mushrooms they had gone out long before breakfast time.

* * *

IT IS THE blackberry harvest that most sorely afflicts Mrs. Foley. When that begins it is only a matter of a week or so before the school-house opens its doors again to the children on the Cloney road. "The Scholars," they call them there; with splendid optimism, and, as Scholars, they must be properly dressed. There is no doubt that a patch of good blackberry briars has a woeful effect upon garments whose owners force their way through with arms stretched up. When the picker is as conscientious as Jamesy the effect is worse than ever. So his Grannie mends and darns and she has said of one much mended jacket, "Twould be very hard for annyone to know the mastherpiece of it be now, it has so manny patches."

There is no need to rush out early in the morning for the blackberries. Once only, driven by the knowledge that a few more days would see them back at school, the two small boys went early to their favorite briars, and saw the jewelled cobwebs stretch from branch to branch, and the dew-soaked berries droop heavily; but when they went back later, the sun had changed all that, and the fruit was dry and fit to pull. Of course a great many berries ripen when the holidays are over, but there is not much time left in the shortening September days, though Jamesy and Michael do their best to absorb the knowledge that is forced upon them, and to fill the tin cans as well. But only on Saturday is this really possible. So the disappointed motorists pass slowly along the Cloney road, watching in vain for the boy with the untidy shock of hair, and the freckled sunburnt face: with the tin can full of berries that are so much bigger and cleaner than those picked by some of the other children. Then slowly they pass the grey house, and hear once more the drone of voices that repeat a lesson; and they say regretfully, "The wild harvester has gone back to school."

D. M. LARGE

From Trains

FROM trains, the sumac and the aster blend
Upon a hill
Like flowered carpets softly dimmed and worn,
But lovely still.
And rain, a moving, silver curtain tinged
With sudden blue,
Parts here and there to let the ebony
Of rocks shine through.

ANNEKE VAN ZINDRAN

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Payment in Advance for a Ten-Hour Day

TEN hours made the broomcorn-pulling day;
before they began I drew my pay.

The grassy cow-road to the river
was fringed with stiffly knotted silver.

Splashed with gold, the rusty Ford
shone like a chariot of the Lord.

Astounding as a shooting-star
Morning rose before the car—

An autumn-painted pheasant running
into the burning bush of dawning!

The harvest-day was a ten-hour span;
I'd perpetual pay before work began.

KENNETH PORTER

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COUNTRY DANCE: *A Fresco by Georg Jung*

GEORG JUNG, a young Austrian painter, became a hotel-keeper a few years ago—in succession to his father—and is unusual in combining hotel-keeping with his work as an artist. Many of his paintings adorn the house, and much of the furniture has been made from his own designs. In the richly frescoed dance hall of the hotel, part of the decoration shows, very appropriately, a group of couples in peasant costume executing a peasant dance, while on another portion of the wall is shown a typical group of country musicians.

Herr Jung is at home in most branches of pictorial art, but his specialty is what he calls "sgraffito reliefs," which he carries out by a process of his own. These flat, colored reliefs resemble the sgraffito murals of the Italian Renaissance, but differ from them chiefly through the application of several layers of differently colored materials. Professor Clemens Holzmeister, a prominent Austrian architect, has entrusted to Herr Jung the task of decorating the walls of the old University of Salzburg with sgraffito reliefs.

Home and Human Relationships

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS HOMING pigeons upon their release instinctively turn toward home, so men, upon their release from the bondage of false sense, instinctively turn toward their true home—heaven. Tenderly aware of this universal turning toward home, Jesus comforted his disciples with the assurance (John 14:2): "In my Father's house are many mansions: . . . I go to prepare a place for you." This promise of "many mansions" is believed by some to refer only to an elusive future state, giving little hope of present comfort. Thus unsatisfied, men continue to seek for home. Selfishness and domination, causing needless suffering, often mar the human sense of home.

The world's concept of home is today being widely and definitely changed. In this overturning it is well to search for the mental cause underlying the outward evidence, that we may discern what it is in men's thought of home that has given rise to this change. Perhaps everyone has at some time heard the remark, "I shall never give up my home!" With fearful tenacity men and women thus cling to the material structure. One hears, for instance, of sons and daughters sacrificing careers and life aspirations in order to stay at home and care for well-meaning parents who feel they can never give up what they regard as their only home.

Is not this because home is thought of as security in matter? Now such clinging to the human sense of home, regardless of the wisdom of so doing, may be accompanied by much fear and apprehension. Hence it hardly offers real security. This false sense of security is based upon the belief of life or substance in matter. Just so long as man's concept of home rests upon this basis there will be overturning, for security and true satisfaction can be found only in Spirit.

Paul admonishes us against being "at home in the body," for then, he writes (II Corinthians 5:6), we "are absent from the Lord." The belief that man can be "at home in the body" limits the outward manifestation of home, for the mortal always seeks his security in material things. According to the teachings of Christian Science (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 475), "Man is idea, the image, of Love; he is not physique." Therefore man is not in reality "at home in the body," and for this reason he should not be unduly absorbed in finding or maintaining that which is humanly called home.

Even if one appears to be losing his home, let him know that he may be but losing a false concept of home. Through just such trials as this mortals are sometimes blessed when, to use Mrs. Eddy's words in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 326), they are "driven out of their houses of clay and, homeless wanderers in a beleaguered city, forced to seek the Father's house." If a material home or material possessions of any kind cloud our spiritual vision of the treasure in the heavens, then they are wrongly regarded. If either the lack or the excess of material possessions forces us to spiritualize our thinking, it is well. Yet, in the experience of students of Christian Science the human house is often found as they learn to think truly and express the divine nature.

Inseparably allied with the desire for a satisfying home is the desire for satisfying human relationships. The possessive sense, so apparent in men's struggle for a material home and material wealth, likewise seems to exert a most unhappy influence in human relationships. The world in general has now broken away from the system of slavery, where one person may be legally held as the personal possession of another. Yet in actual practice one individual may sometimes seem to be so bound by the possessive sense of another as to become virtually enslaved. This often seems to prevail in the relationship of parent to child. How great is the need to break the fetters of such bondage!

Christian Science teaches that God is man's Father-Mother. This truth can correct any binding or frictional sense of relationship between human parent and child in the home, for in their real being, father and son, mother and daughter, are alike sons and daughters of God. This is indeed a holy relationship!

We need to know that all human relationships contribute toward, rather than interfere with, the good of each individual. We read on page 595 of Science and Health that the sun is "the symbol of Soul governing man." Just as each ray of the sun in its shining enhances the beauty and usefulness of the whole, so each member of God's universal family, through reflected spiritual attributes of Soul, contributes to God's complete spiritual expression.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

The Gift

I SHALL carry a basket woven of grasses,
Pale green, and sweet with the good smell
Of summer; I shall go where the wind passes
Softly, in weather clear as a rung bell.

I shall carry a basket filled with apples,
Apples as yellow as buttercups, apples brown
As rusty leaves, and wax-red ones. The dapples
Of light through sunny trees shall filter down,

And the paths of fall be flecked with the gold color
Of sun on bright leaves. I shall come to you
With a basket of apples to keep till days be duller,
And the gold be gone, and the gifts of earth be few.

LEONA AMES HILL

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Heim und menschliche Beziehungen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIE die Brieftauben, wenn sie freigelassen werden, instinktiv wieder heimwärts fliegen, so wenden sich auch die Menschen, wenn sie von der Sklaverei des falschen materiellen Sinnes befreit werden, instinktiv zu ihrer wahren Heimat,—dem Himmel. Jesus, der in seiner Liebe für die Menschen dieses allgemeine Heimwärtssehnen in ihrem Bewußtsein erkannte, tröstete seine Jünger mit der Versicherung (Joh. 14:2): „In meines Vaters Hause sind viele Wohnungen. . . . Ich gehe hin, euch die Stätte zu bereiten". Diese Verheißung der „vielen Wohnungen" wird von manchen als ein bloßes Hinweisen auf einen hier unerreichbaren, zukünftigen Zustand gedeutet, der wenig Hoffnung auf gegenwärtiges Wohlergehen gewährt. So fahren die Menschen fort, unbefriedigt nach Heimat und Heim zu suchen. Selbstsucht und Herrschsucht, die nur unnötiges Leiden verursachen, trüben gar oft die Harmonie unseres irdischen Heims.

Der allgemeine Begriff des Heims ist heutzutage in einer tiefgehenden Umwertung begriffen. Bei dieser Umwertung ist es gut, nach der geistigen Ursache zu suchen, die dieser äußeren Erscheinung zugrunde liegt, damit wir erkennen können, was es war in der menschlichen Auffassung von Heim, das diesen Wechsel hervorgerufen hat. Ein jeder hat wohl gelegentlich die Bemerkung gehört: „Niemals werde ich mein Heim aufgeben!" So klammern sich die Menschen mit ängstlicher Beharrlichkeit an einen materiellen Bau. Oft hört man von Söhnen und Töchtern, die Laufbahn und Lebensziele opfern, um zu Hause zu bleiben und für ihre Eltern zu sorgen, die in ihrer Art wohl liebevoll sind jedoch nicht imstande, das aufzugeben, was sie als ihr einziges Heim ansehen.

Kommt das nicht daher, daß das Heim als Sicherheit in der Materie angesehen wird? Abgesehen davon, ob es unter den Umständen weise ist, an dem irdischen Heim festzuhalten, bringt dieser materielle Begriff des Heims oft viel Furcht und Zagen mit sich; daher kann er wohl kaum wirkliche Sicherheit bieten. Die falsche Vorstellung von Sicherheit beruht auf der Annahme, daß Leben und Substanz in der Materie sind. Solange sich eines Menschen Auffassung von Heim auf diese Vorstellung gründet, muß es Umwertungen geben; denn Sicherheit und wahre Befriedigung können nur im Geiste gefunden werden.

Paulus warnt uns davor, „daheim zu sein im Leibe" (gemäß der engl. Bibelübers.), denn dann, schreibt er (2. Cor. 5:6), „wallen wir ferne vom Herrn". Die Vorstellung, daß der Mensch überhaupt „daheim sein" kann „im Leibe", hindert das äußere Inerscheinungtreten des Heims; doch der Sterbliche sucht immer Sicherheit in materiellen Dingen. Im Lehrbuche der Christlichen Wissenschaft (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 475) lesen wir: „Der Mensch ist Idee, das Bild der Liebe; er ist kein körperlicher Organismus." Daher kann der Mensch in Wirklichkeit garnicht „daheim sein im Leibe", und aus dem Grunde sollte er auch nicht übermäßig darum besorgt sein, das, was menschlich gesprochen „Heim" genannt wird, zu finden und festzuhalten.

Selbst wenn jemand scheinbar sein Heim aufgeben muß, so kann er sich dessen bewußt werden, daß er vielleicht nur einen falschen Begriff von Heim aufzugeben hat. Gerade durch solche Prüfungen werden die Sterblichen manchmal gesegnet, wenn sie in Mrs. Eddys Worten—auf Seite 326 ihres Buches "Miscellaneous Writings" (Vermischte Schriften)—„von ihren irdischen Häusern vertrieben, heimlos umherwandern müssen in einer belagerten Stadt und so getrieben werden, des Vaters Haus zu suchen." Wenn ein materielles Haus oder materielle Schätze irgendwelcher Art unsern geistigen Ausblick trüben, so daß wir die „Schätze im Himmel" nicht mehr klar erkennen können, dann sind sie falsche Auffassungen. Wenn wir,—sei es nun durch Mangel, sei es durch ein Übermaß an weltlichen Gütern,—dazu gezwungen werden, unser Denken zu vergeistigen, so ist das gut. Andrerseits kommt es oft vor in der Erfahrung der Christlichen Wissenschafter, daß sie ihr irdisches Heim finden, wenn sie gelernt haben, richtig zu denken und die göttliche Natur auszudrücken.

Untrennbar verbunden mit der Sehnsucht nach einem befriedigenden Heim ist die Sehnsucht nach befriedigender menschlicher Gesellschaft. Doch die Sucht zu besitzen, die so oft zu Tage tritt in dem Kampf der Menschen nach einem materiellen Heim und materiellem Reichtum, scheint ebenfalls einen höchst ungünstigen Einfluß auf die menschlichen Beziehungen auszuüben. Die Welt hat jetzt im allgemeinen das System der Sklavenwirtschaft überwunden, worin ein Mensch gesetzlich als das persönliche Eigentum eines anderen angesehen werden kann. Und doch kommt es tatsächlich manchmal vor, daß ein Mensch durch die Herrschsucht eines anderen so gebunden ist, daß er sozusagen dessen Sklave wird. Dies scheint besonders oft der Fall zu sein bei den Beziehungen zwischen Eltern und Kindern. Wie nötig ist es doch, die Fesseln solchen Gebundenseins zu sprengen!

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß Gott des Menschen Vater-Mutter ist. Diese Wahrheit kann die Ursache der Fesselung sowie auch der Reibung aus dem Verhältnis zwischen den menschlichen Eltern und ihren Kindern ausschalten; denn in ihrem wahren Sein sind sie alle—Vater und Sohn, Mutter und Tocher—gleicherweise die Söhne und Töchter Gottes. Das ist in der Tat ein heiliges Verbundensein!

Es ist wichtig, sich klarzumachen, daß alle wahren menschlichen Beziehungen jedem Einzelwesen zum besten dienen, anstatt es zu beeinträchtigen. Auf Seite 595 des Buches „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit" lesen wir, daß die Sonne „das Symbol der Seele, die den Menschen regiert", ist. Ebenso wie ein jeder Sonnenstrahl durch sein Licht die Schönheit und den Segen des ganzen Sonnenscheins erhöht, so trägt auch jedes Mitglied von Gottes großer Familie durch die Widerspiegelung der geistigen Eigenschaften der Seele zum vollen geistigen Ausdruck Gottes bei.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Enjoying a New Pattern of Experience

WE WERE riding with the moon; a full moon which polished the silver of our wings. Very soon I got the sense—later so familiar—of looking down into the sky instead of at the earth. Trenton, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore appeared as great glittering constellations in a dark night, with scattered here and there between them, the clustered lights of lesser constellations; and stretching through the darkness a lane of beacons, each an isolated planet in my delusion of a reversed heaven and earth.

"Why, I've gone!" From time to time, incredulous, I repeated this to myself. "I've gone!" I had wanted this so long; worked so hard to bring it true that when at last it happened I couldn't believe in it.

Then, all at once the distant goal of Peru seemed so immediate that even the Eastern Air-liner, flying between New York and Miami, appeared to me to share my sense of Peru as the destination, for as the plane headed south I felt that it flew at the steady speed of migration, its nose pointed to Peru. . . .

Then, on the left, suddenly there were the lovely hills of Jamaica rising out of the sea, greenly wooded in the foreground, blue in the distance, with isolated houses scattered along an undulating shore scalloped in green-blue water, and, running inland, a red dirt road. . . .

After the formalities of landing were over we drove over a country road from the airport to the hotel in Kingston. The air was freshly sweet, with darkness fast dropping down over the island.

And for me all the enchantment of the tropics of the New World was in the scent and texture of the breeze stirring in the fronds of palm trees.

From the moment of landing in Jamaica my journey to Peru was a drawing together of many threads of experience to form a new pattern; new and at the same time familiar, the whole enhanced and made complete.

The Myrtle Bank Hotel in Kingston, for example, had always stood for me as the threshold of some particular desire, the place from which dreams begin to come true. And with the absurdity of the ego, I can't quite believe that the hotel functions when I am gone; surely it is in but a state of suspended animation. Now, for instance, while I am writing, it cannot be possible that the Myrtle Bank goes on.

So, after leaving the *American Clipper*, when our car drove up before the door, the hotel gave the impression of springing into action; black hotel boys in white coats and dark trousers, running out to take our bags; clerks coming alive where they stood at their desks ready to assign us rooms; the easy chairs seemed to have waited on the veranda just where we had left them, waited for us to come and recline upon them; and displayed in a stand in the hall, postcards, newspapers, magazines and sweets, waiting for us to purchase them; and beyond the back veranda, near the margin of the bay, an open-air swimming pool inviting, with everywhere welcoming palms lifting high heads as though we, whom they've been so long expecting, had finally arrived, and once more their fronds might come to life in the wind.

There are certain sensations which one collects, as one goes along, and among those which never fade in my memory is the instant of arrival at the Myrtle Bank, associated as it is with what lies beyond the portal of desire.

I like the fact that the hotel has no elevator and that there are no telephones in the rooms. These omissions imply a sense of essential values, as though the hotel understood how much more important it is that your windows should look down a walk which proceeds quietly to the blue bay, that palms should shadow this walk, and that the door of your room should be slatted to admit the breeze; yes, and to let the light of dawn creep gently in.

I was lonely that night at Jamaica.

The stars were so bright and so near that they seemed to tremble in the waving tops of the palms. An orchestra was tuning up in a ballroom, roofed, but otherwise opening wide upon a broad veranda. . . . Groups lingered about the tables in a dining room also open wide to the night. There were women in thin pastel dresses under the trees, in the dining room, on the piazzas, the evening uniform of their escorts merging with the shadows. The scene might have been labeled "The Party" and signed with the butterfly of Whistler.—From "Peruvian Pageant," by BLAIR NILES. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Fallen Leaves

THE royal tapestry that lies
Beneath my maple tree,
Could not be bought, but it was sent
On autumn winds to me.

EMILY PATTERSON SPEAR

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales	1,565,020
Previous day	2,122,590
1937 vol. to date	340,030,899
1936 vol. to date	388,447,340

Stock Market Meets Another Selling Drive

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—Weakness of rails touched off a new selling drive in today's stock market, and leading issues registered losses running to nine points or so at the worst.

Pressure of offerings was pronounced in the first half-hour, and the ticker tape at one time was as much as four minutes behind. Dealings quieted later, but the tape was again in arrears in the closing period.

Brokers attributed the sharp drop in carriers to the belief that yesterday's approval of a freight rate boost by the Interstate Commerce Commission had been discounted by the recent brisk recovery in the transportation group. It was also recognized the boost, amounting to some $47,500,000, is still far from compensating the roads for higher wages and other operating costs.

On top of the freight rate hoist, the Commission today announced southeastern lines would be permitted to lift passenger coach fares from 1½ to two cents a mile. This was generally ignored, even by stocks of the companies affected.

Steel Issues Depressed

Steels fell sharply as forecasts were made that next week's mill operations would register another sizable dip.

Transfers were 1,565,020 shares.

Santa Fe, Union Pacific and New York Central were from 25 to 30 minutes late in opening. There were wide spreads between bids and offers in these. They finally appeared off 1½ and 6, and yielded more before the finish.

Bonds pointed downward and commodities displayed considerable unevenness.

U. S. Steel hit a new 1937 bottom, with a drop of about 4 points.

Conspicuous on the slide were Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Nickel Plate, Northern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Atlantic Coast Line, Lackawanna, Chesapeake & Ohio, Wheeling Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Chrysler, General Motors, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, North American, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, Deere, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, St. Joseph Lead, Howe Sound, Philip Morris, Westinghouse, du Pont, Allied Chemical, General Electric, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., Zenith Radio, Union Carbide, Johns-Manville, Paramount, Allis Chalmers, Pullman, Lima Locomotive, Coca-Cola and Crown Cork.

Business news, on the whole, was not particularly depressing, but trading forces apparently paid little attention to encouraging items.

Bonds Are Lower

An active bond market turned lower today following a quiet and indecisive opening. The carrier group came under pressure as rail shares were hammered down and near the close the list showed retreats of fractions to around a point.

Railroad obligations lost ground as it became increasingly apparent that the Interstate Commerce Commission's approval of the increase in freight rates would not boost the income of the class 1 roads as much as some quarters had anticipated. Furthermore the ICC decision had been more or less discounted.

Federal loans tended to falter a little near the final hour. Losses ranged up to 8-32 of a point while the few scattered gains were confined to around 1-32 of a point.

Aside from the rail group, most of the domestic corporates edged a little lower although the list was spotted here and there with minor fractional gains. Losing around a point or so were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Erie 5s, Great Northern 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, New York Central 5s, New Haven 6s, Southern Railway 4s and St. Louis, San Francisco 4½s.

Foreign dollar loans were quiet with price shifts generally confined to fractions either way. Japanese issues tended a little higher while South American obligations were mixed. German and French loans were fractionally lower while Italian bonds showed minor gains.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—The curb market skidded fractions to around a point in moderately active dealings today as stocks buckled on the "big board." Some higher-priced issues were off 3 points or more as the short session entered the final hour.

Active issues were fractionally lower for the most part, while a few little-traded stocks countered the trend for wide gains on odd lots. Such issues as Pennsylvania Salt jumped around 10 points on a 50-share transaction. American Manufacturing advanced around 3½ as 25 shares changed hands.

Aluminum Company, a high-priced volative issue, dropped around 3½ and American Cyanamid "B" was off about a like amount. Losing around a point were Holophane, American Air Lines and Navarro Oil. Gulf Oil slipped around a point.

Down fractions were United Gas, Wright Hargreaves, Consolidated Copper, Electric Bond & Share, Lake Shore Mines, Newmont Mining, Arkansas Natural Gas "A," Sherwin-Williams, St. Regis Paper and Niagara Hudson Power. Pennroad and United Wall Paper pushed up minor fractions.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net
Dec.	.98	.98⅝	.96½	.97¼	—.00⅝	
May	.98½	.98½	.96½	.96⅞	—.01	
July	.92⅝	.92⅝	.91⅜	.91⅜	—.00½	
	Corn					
Dec.	.58⅞	.58⅞	.59½	.57¾	—.01½	
May	.60	.60¼	.59	.59	—.01¼	
July	.60⅝	.60⅞	.60	.60	—.01	
	Oats					
Dec.	.30¾	.30¾	.30¼	.30⅜	—.00⅜	
May	.30¾	.30⅞	.30¼	.30⅜		
	Rye					
Dec.	.72½	.73	.72⅜	.72⅝	+.00½	
May	.71¾	.72⅛	.71⅜	.72	+.00½	

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	38	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	5	38½	38¼	38¼	Oct 22
85	45	Acme Steel (4)	4	49⅞	48⅞	48⅞	—1½
22⅜	9	Adams Exp (.30g)	16	11¼	10½	10½	— ⅞
28⅜	17½	Adams-Millis (2)	9	22	22	22	Oct 21
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	2	22½	22	22	— ¾
4⅜	1½	Advance Rumely	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
80¼	53	Air Reduction (1a)	6	60¾	60	60	—1
5¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	21	10½	10	10¼	— ⅛
5⅜	1	Allegheny	56	1¾	1½	1⅝	— ¼
58½	10	Allegany xw	5	14	14	14	Oct 22
59¾	11	Allegany pf $30 ww	7	15	13⅝	13⅝	—1⅞
59	11	Allegany pf $40 ww	3	15	14½	14½	— ¼
52⅛	10½	Allegany pr pf	4	15⅜	15	15	—1½
45⅜	13	Alleg Stl (1.20g)	9	20½	18½	18⅜	—1⅝
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	3	10¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
258½	150	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	8	163	155⅞	155⅞	—7⅛
17⅛	11⅞	Allied Kid (1a)	6	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
33½	10	Allied Mills (2g)	8	16	15	15	— ½
21⅞	6½	Allied Stores (.20a)	45	10½	9½	9¾	— ⅜
85	50	Allied Stores pf (5)	3	60	59	59	+1
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	48	43	41¼	41¼	—2⅜
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	6	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
8⅛	1¼	Amal Leather	3	3	2¾	2¾	— ¼
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	15	24½	23½	23½	Oct 22
114⅞	62	Amerada (2)	3	61	60	60	—2
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	2	62½	62	62	
41⅜	10	Am Bank Note (¾g)	4	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
80⅜	28	Am Brake Sh (2g)	7	41	40	40	—
121	79½	Am Can (4a)	8	87	85	85½	— ½
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	1	152	152	152	
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	8	23¼	21¼	21¼	—2
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	4	47	45½	45½	— ½
33⅜	11⅛	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	19	17½	16	16	—1⅛
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	90	90	90	Oct 20
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	94	94	94	
23⅜	5¼	Am Colortype	6	8½	7¾	8	— ½
30¾	8¼	Am Comi Alcohol	4	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
33⅜	12½	Am Crys Sug (3¼g)	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	21	4½	3¾	3¾	— ¾
17	5	Am European	2	5	5	5	Oct 19
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	50	4⅜	3⅞	3⅞	— ½
58⅞	17	Am & For P $6 pf	2	21½	21½	21½	—1½
68⅞	19	Am & For P $7 pf	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	—1⅜
38½	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	12	9⅜	8¾	8¾	—1¼
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	12	12	12	— ¼
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	22	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅜
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	24	24	24	—1½
52⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	7	35⅜	35¼	35¼	—1¼
4¾	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (1½g)	1	15	15	15	—2
17¾	6⅜	Am International	7	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	8	21½	18⅜	19¼	—1⅞
125	53	Am Locomotive pf	1	65	64	64	Oct 22
29⅜	10⅝	Am M&Fdy (1)	14	13⅜	13	13	— ¾
13⅜	4	Am M & Mtc (1.60)	14	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
68¾	29	Am Metal (¾g)	8	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
129½	105	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Oct 22
16½	3	Am Power & Light	56	5⅞	5½	5¼	— ½
87⅛	31	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	5	43¼	43	43	—1
72½	26	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	5	34⅞	33	33	—2½
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	68	12¼	12	12	— ⅜
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill (2)	64	24⅜	22	22	—1⅞
101⅝	70	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	18	79	76	76¼	—2⅝
36	17½	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	23½	23	23	—1½
29	7½	Am Seating (¼g)	5	13	12¼	12¼	—1
105¾	45½	Am Smelt & R (4g)	46	54	51	51	—4
154	133	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	134	133	154	—1
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	1	51	51	51	
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	15	28½	26	26½	—2⅝
26½	10½	Am Stores (1½g)	2	12½	12½	12½	
56⅞	28¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	33⅛	33	33	+ ⅛
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	2	107⅝	107⅞	107⅝	Oct 18
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	17	17	17	— ⅛
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	64	151½	149⅛	149⅛	—3¾
99	66	Am Tobacco (5)	7	70½	70	70½	—1¼
99⅞	68½	Am Tobacco B (5)	12	72¾	71½	71½	—1½
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	7	138½	138½	138½	Oct 22
20⅛	4¼	Am Type Founders	8	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	35	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	— ½
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	—1⅜
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	10	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
79	30½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	8	38½	37½	37½	+ ½
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	42	6½	6	6	— ⅛
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	2	33⅜	31½	31½	—3½
69½	24¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	121	29⅜	27⅝	28	—2¼
97	39	Anacon W&C (2½g)	9	42	40⅜	40⅜	—2⅜
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.45g)	13	14	13	14	+ ⅜
37½	7	Andes Copper	3	15	14½	14½	— ½
10¼	2⅝	A P W Paper	3	4	4	4	Oct 22
46	31	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	3	33	33	33	— ¼
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	2	97	56½	56½	+ ½
13¾	4⅜	Armour Ill (.55g)	88	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
99½	65	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	70¾	70½	70½	
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ¼
70½	30	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	23	37½	35½	35½	—1⅝
16¾	4¾	Arnold Const (⅞g)	2	8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
17⅜	2⅜	Artloom	8	5	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅝
24¾	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	10	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ¾
101	75	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Oct 21
125	107	Assd D G 2 pf (5¼k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	35	Associates Invest (3)	1	39	39	39	Oct 21
94¾	35	Atch T & S F (2g)	49	41½	39	40	—4
104	78	Atchison pf (5)	1	85	85	85	+1
55½	18	Atl Coast Line	15	25⅝	24	24	—3½
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	5	15⅜	13	13½	Oct 22
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	12	22½	21¼	21¼	—1⅜
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	103½	103	103	Oct 21
18½	7⅝	Atlas Corp (.80)	10	9⅞	9	9	— ⅛
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	40	40	40	
94	40½	Atlas Powder (2½g)	10	55	52	55	Oct 21
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	2	7	7	7	
36¾	6¼	Auburn Auto	12	10	8¼	8¼	—2¼
9½	2	Austin Nichols	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
9¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	33	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
		B					
23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	68	9	7⅛	7⅞	—2⅛
40½	8½	Balt & Ohio	117	14	12⅝	12⅝	—2¼
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	14	18	16	16	—1¾
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	36	36	36	Oct 22
43⅜	10⅛	Barber Co (¾g)	17	14¾	13½	13½	—1½
32	9	Barker Bros	2	12⅜	11¾	11¾	—1⅛
35½	10	Barnsdall (1)	31	14	13¼	13⅝	— ¾
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼g)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	4	18	16⅜	16⅜	—2⅝
105¾	98	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	95	95	95	Oct 20
114¾	103¼	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	63	62	63	Oct 21
15¾	7⅛	Belding-Hem (1)	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
8⅝	4	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	6	6	6	Sep 8
20½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	19	15⅜	14⅞	15¼	—1
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¾
62¾	40	Best & Co (2½a)	1	38	38	38	—2
105½	41	Beth Steel (2½g)	57	46⅜	43	43	—4¼
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	16⅜	16	16	Oct 21
129½	87	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	95	90	90	—8
69¾	30	Bigelow-San (3g)	2	33	32	32	—1⅝
38	13½	Black & Decker (1a)	10	13	12⅝	12⅝	—1⅜
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	10	13	12	12⅛	—1⅜
49¾	16	Boeing Airplane	53	20¾	19	19¼	—1¾
48⅛	21	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	2	28¾	28½	28½	— ¾
25	15	Bond Stores (1.60)	1	17	17	17	Oct 22
28	17⅛	Borden (1.60)	20	20½	20	20	— ¼
50⅝	24¼	Borg-Warner (2)	29	33	30	30	—2⅝
15⅜	3	Boston & Maine	4	5½	5½	5½	— ¾
4½	½	Botany C M A	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
35⅝	18¼	Bower R Bear (2g)	6	22	20⅜	20⅞	— ⅞
25¼	7	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	15	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ½
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	22	28½	26	26	—2
53½	33	Briggs & Strat (6)	1	37	37	37	Oct 22
47	29	Bristol-Myers 2.40a	1	33	33	33	
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	5	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
38½	6⅞	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	8½	8½	8½	
53	8	Bklyn-Man Tr	24	11⅞	10⅜	10⅜	—1¼
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	3	36½	36	36	—1½
52¾	19¼	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	2	24	23¼	23¼	—1¾
50	37	Brown Shoe (3)	1	37	37	37	Oct 21
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (½g)	5	10½	9½	9½	—1¼
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	5	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	44	5½	5	5	— ½
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	28	5½	4⅞	5	— ⅛
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (1)	6	16¼	16	16	— ½
65¼	26	Bulova Watch (4a)	2	35	33	33	—2½
18⅜	7	Burlington Mills (1)	4	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
35⅜	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	13	20½	19¼	19¼	—1¾
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	2	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
39	8	Bush Term 7% deb	12	10½	9⅞	10½	Oct 22
18¼	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	14	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	— ¾
36¼	19¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	22⅜	22½	22½	— ⅜
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop & Zinc	17	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
33¾	6	Byers Co	25	10¼	9⅜	9¾	— ½
34⅜	12⅛	Byron Jackson (1g)	11	18½	16½	17½	—1½
		C					
48¼	20½	Calif Pack (1½a)	5	26	25	25½	—1½
52⅜	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	Oct 19
6⅛	1	Callahan Z-Ld	22	2¼	2	2	— ⅜
20⅛	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	27	8¾	8	8⅛	— ⅝
37⅜	10½	Campbell Wy (1)	14	17¾	16¾	17	—1
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	19	12	11½	11½	— ⅝
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	16	8⅝	8	8	— ⅜
61½	33¾	Cannon Mills (1½g)	1	34¾	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
18½	7⅛	Cap Adm A (½g)	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
35⅜	18	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	4	20¼	20	20	—1¾
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen(.15g)	2	4½	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
191¾	89	Case (JI) (6g)	1	101	98½	96½	—7½
100	53½	Caterpil Trac(2½g)	7	61¾	60	60	—2
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105	104¾	104¾	Oct 19
41¾	17	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	17	22½	21⅞	21⅞	—1¾
115	103½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	100	100	100	—3½
48¼	21	Celotex (1.20g)	4	24⅞	23	23	— ½
39¼	24	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	26½	26½	26½	
12⅜	2	Cent Fdy	15	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅜
41¾	8	Cent RR NJ	2	13	13	13	
24¾	4	Cent Violeta Sug	2	6½	6	6	— ¼
14½	3½	Century Rib M (.40g)	2	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
86⅜	40½	Cerro de Pas (4a)	7	45¾	44	44	—1¾
23⅜	3½	Certain-teed	15	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
63¼	29½	Champ Pap & F (3)	2	33	33	33	—2
48	5	Checker Cab	3	13	12⅜	12¾	— ¾
68⅞	31	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	48	40½	37	37⅜	—1¾
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	89½	89½	89½	Oct 21
90½	41½	Ches Corp (3)	2	48	46	46	—2
4¾	¾	Chi & E Ill	5	2¼	1¾	1¾	
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	9	4	3¾	3¾	— ½
6⅜	1	Chi & N W	25	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
19½	3	Chi & N W pf	4	6	5¾	5¾	—1¼
4	1	Chi Gt West	10	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
9	3	Chi Gt West pf	9	6½	5¼	5¾	—1
12	2	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	2	15	14½	14½	— ½
3¼	⅛	Chi M St P & P	10	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
7¼	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	31	2⅝	2	2⅛	— ⅜
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	10	12	11¼	11¼	—1
45	29½	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	2	30½	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
3⅜	1	Chi Rk Is & P	6	1¾	1½	1½	— ¼
8¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	9	3¼	2½	2½	— ½
10⅛	1⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	9	3⅝	3	3	— ¼
27⅛	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	6	10	10	10	—1½
22⅛	12	Chick Cot Oil	3	13½	13½	13½	
15⅞	3	Childs Co	17	5⅝	5	5	— ½
135¼	52½	Chrysler (7g)	279	68½	61⅛	61⅜	—4⅞

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	11	City Ice & F (2)	7	14⅞	14½	14½	— ½
10⅝	2	City Stores	7	4¼	4	4	— ¼
48	24½	Clark Equip (4.30g)	4	31	29¼	29¼	—2¾
48⅛	23	Clev Graph B (1½g)	4	29¼	27	27	—2
36¾	28½	Climax Molyb (.90g)	6	34¼	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
29⅞	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	13	15⅞	15	15	—1
170½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3)	8	165	164	164	—5¾
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58	58	58	Oct 22
25¾	8½	Colgate-Palm (½g)	23	12	11⅛	11⅛	—1⅛
104½	98¼	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	Oct 20
62¾	20¾	Coll & Alk (4g)	8	30	29	29	—1½
51⅞	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	8	16	15	15	—1½
32	18	Colum Br A (1.05g)	3	19⅞	19½	19½	— ¾
31½	17½	Colum Br B (1.05g)	2	19	19	19	— ½
20⅝	4⅜	Colum G&El (.45g)	62	8½	7¾	7¾	— ⅝
108	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	2	78	78	78	Oct 22
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	14	15	14½	14½	— ⅝
46½	27	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	2	31¼	31	31	Oct 22
125¾	75	Colum Carbon (4a)	2	82	82	82	—1
69¼	33½	Comi Credit (4a)	17	45	42⅞	42½	—2⅝
114	90	Comi Credit pf (4¼)	2	90	90	90	— ⅜
80¼	39½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	12	49	45	45	—4
130	95	Comi I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	96	96	96	Oct 22
21¼	5	Comi Solv (.60)	22	9½	9	9	— ⅛
4⅜	1	Comwith & Sou	64	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
75⅝	34	Comwith & So pf (3)	6	38	37¾	37¾	—1¼
19⅛	4½	Conde Nast	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Oct 22
45½	21	Congoleum-Nairn (3)	19	26	25	25	—1⅛
19¼	10	Congress Cigar	2	10½	10	10½	Oct 20
33¾	8	Consol Aircraft	19	10⅜	10	10	— ⅜
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar	3	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
49⅞	22	Consol Edison (1½g)	138	27¾	24⅝	24⅝	—3¾
108	94	Consol Edison pf (5)	1	95	94⅞	94⅞	—1⅛
5¾	1	Consol Film	6	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
18¾	4¼	Consol Film pf	4	7⅛	6½	6½	—1
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	15	5¼	4	4	—1½
109¾	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	2	72	71½	71½	+3½
6½	1¾	Cont Can (3)	10	48	46	46	—2¾
25¾	5½	Cont Dia Fib (1¼g)	3	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
42¾	23	Cont Ins (1.60a)	12	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
3⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	16	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
49	24	Cont Oil Del (1¼g)	33	30½	29½	29½	—1⅛
35⅝	9½	Cont Steel (1)	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
71¼	50½	Corn Products (3)	18	53¾	52⅜	52⅜	— ¾
171½	152	Corn Products pf (7)	1	157¼	157¼	157¼	Oct 21
10¼	3	Coty	9	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
56½	27	Crane Co	8	33	32⅝	32½	—2⅜
115	90	Crane Co cv pf (5)	3	97	95	95	Oct 22
37	21¾	Cream of Wh (2g)	1	24¼	24¼	24½	+ ½
28¾	7	Crosley Radio	4	11¼	10	10	— ¾
100⅞	31⅜	Crown Cork (2)	12	36	34	34	—2¾
56½	40	Crwn Ck pf ww (2¼)	1	40	40	40	Oct 22
47¼	36½	Crwn Ck pf xw (2¼)	1	36½	36½	36½	Oct 15
25¼	8½

Business and Industry

Railroads Expected to Seek Horizontal Increase in Rates Soon

Commerce and Finance

Retail Business Up 4 to 12 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Greater diversity in retail purchases was in evidence during the past week, according to Dun & Bradstreet. Interest extended from dry goods and raincoats to hardware and automobiles.

Fur-trimmed coats, continues the report, swaggers for football games, and fur garments were among the best sellers in apparel, along with children's knit goods, legging sets, and snow-suits. Dress accessories stressed sequin novelties, handbags, gloves, zircon rings, and antique costume jewelry.

"Sales of men's suits improved," says the survey, "together with hats, shirts, and shoes. Hallowe'en favors and candy moved to the foreground, and there was more buying of china, silverware, and table linens. Radios and pianos were more sought, and the demand for electric table units widened.

Trade Tops Last Week

"Rain in some parts of the country and cold weather in others gave a broader range to shoppers' needs than at any time this fall. As some of the leading centers of distribution failed to match the previous week's sales, expanded by Columbus Day promotions, the average gain was but 1 to 3 per cent. For all districts the advance over the mounting sales of last October were reduced, leaving the estimated volume of retail distribution over the 1936 comparative at 4 to 12 per cent. A small increase in the New England States kept sales 3 to 8 per cent over last year's. Despite the uneven spread, a spurt in buying at some cities lifted the total for the East 8 to 18 per cent over that of 1936.

"Extensive advertising campaigns and improved demand in some industrial sections pushed to 10 to 25 per cent the range of advance in the Middle West over the retail sales of a year ago. Cold and snow helped to move enough winter merchandise in the Northwest to raise the advantage to 10 to 18 per cent. Restricted cotton selling slowed business in the South, as the rise from 1936 was cut to 8 to 16 per cent. Unfavorable weather checked progress in the Southwest, narrowing the margin to 10 to 20 per cent. As the result of labor disputes and decreased industrial employment, consumer purchases on the Pacific Coast were but 4 to 7 per cent above 1936.

Wholesale Orders Restricted

"Unevenness characterized the moderate improvement in most of the principal wholesale markets this week, as fill-in orders were directed to fewer branches. Realizing that the trend of consumer buying was toward expansion, retailers endeavored to keep inventories as complete as restricted budgets would permit.

"The reluctance to place forward commitments was attributed to astute merchandising policies, rather than to fears of public retrenchment in acquiring needed supplies. Slowness in covering Christmas requirements probably will result in delivery delays when the holiday season opens. Gain for the week was so small that the estimated wholesale volume was up only 8 to 15 per cent from 1936," concludes the report.

American Radiator Share Profits Up

NEW YORK (AP)—American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation and subsidiaries, for the nine months ended Sept. 30, report net profit of $6,537,000, before the federal undistributed profits surtax, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 63 cents a common share. This compares with net profit of $4,544,000 or 42 cents a common share in the like 1936 period.

Sales for the nine months were $114,380,000, compared with $91,201,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

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WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 17
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20

Internal Revenue Collections Rise

By the Associated Press

Washington

Internal revenue collections during the first quarter of this fiscal year were $440,767,000 above the corresponding period last year, the Treasury reported.

Collections for July, August and September aggregated $1,450,762,000. Revenue increases were recorded for 42 of 65 classifications of taxes.

Income tax collections totaled $571,700,000 during the quarter, advancing $217,504,000. Liquor tax revenues dropped $530,000 to $160,491,000, but tobacco tax receipts increased $7,968,000 to $155,322,000.

Bituminous Coal Minimum Prices To Be Undertaken

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Coal Commission has invoked its power to co-ordinate and propose minimum prices for the soft coal industry.

Producers' district boards, set up by the Guffey-Vinson Coal Act to give the industry an opportunity to co-operate with the Government in stabilizing prices and eliminating unfair trade practices, precipitated the commission action. Board members announced they were unable to agree on co-ordinated prices.

The commission then ordered the producers' boards to turn in by Oct. 25 all the statistical data upon which they have been working. Chairman Charles F. Hosford Jr., refused to estimate how long it would take the commission to untangle the price situation.

The commission's decision to end the six-weeks-old price squabble among eastern coal operators was made on a unanimous vote.

Mr. Hosford criticized the producers' boards for their "do nothing" policy and blamed them for the delay in setting minimum price schedules.

He also said in a statement following the commission action that the failure of the boards to agree "depicts perfectly the state of chaos which has existed and which continues to exist in the bituminous coal industry."

The job of co-ordinating prices provides the coal operators with a chance to equalize the competitive opportunities among separate producing districts serving a common market, Mr. Hosford contends.

Capital's 'Strike' Laid to Tax Laws By Gen. Tire Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—W. O'Neil, president of General Tire & Rubber Company, one of the so-called Big Five in the rubber industry, declares that strikes by capital, large and small, explain the present "uncertain and unsatisfactory" conditions of general business in the United States.

Capitalists are on strike, he said, not only the larger capitalists, but also the little capitalists "planning to spend a few thousand dollars in the building of a house."

High taxes, large risks and uncertainty of costs and conditions from "labor agitation" explain the reasons for the strikes, he said.

What 80 P. C. Tax Does

"The very large capitalist is on a strike because he is faced with an 80 per cent tax on his profits on stocks, which is not subject to deduction for subsequent losses," Mr. O'Neil said. "He will not risk financing new ventures if the government's take is greater than that of the average gambling house, and he knows he will never get it back.

"The small-time capitalist, who has stayed away from Wall Street and corporation finance, is on strike, too. He will not build the house that he needs, and there are many thousands like him in the United States, because labor agitation, particularly in the best-paid industries, makes costs, building conditions and the permanence of industrial operations so uncertain.

"There is a widespread move under way now toward decentralization of industry and capitalists, large and small, are afraid to build because they are afraid that industry will move and decentralize."

Proposes Remedies

Concerning remedies, Mr. O'Neil suggested restoration of the confidence of the investing public by three means: First, the Government must stop insisting that a corporation which is in debt, without sufficient capital to operate safely otherwise, must pay out all of its earnings in dividends; second, it must be made possible for banks to lend money to corporations with the knowledge that as the corporations earn money, the debt will be reduced and the company will not be obliged to pay out all earnings in dividends; third, the capital gains tax must be changed so that a person who loses money in one year and makes a profit in the next, at least may deduct his losses for a few years.

Rise in Rail Costs Exceeds By Far Higher Rates Granted

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Rail shares sold off this morning with the rest of the stock list, after the market had had time to digest the importance of yesterday's $47,500,000 freight rate increase. The announcement, made Friday immediately after the close of the market here, had sent rail shares up in San Francisco.

The relapse of rail shares was based on the following reasoning: In the first place, the announcement had been expected for some weeks, so that its effect on rail earnings had already been discounted. Moreover, the bulk of the increases go to roads which are not in need of additional revenue, since $31,000,000 applies to bituminous coal alone, principal carriers of which are the prosperous Chesapeake & Ohio and Norfolk & Western. The commission pointed this out, and suggested that these carriers pool the added revenues with the less fortunate roads, but it is pointed out that this suggestion is probably beyond the commission's power to enforce. The anthracite roads, Lackawanna, Lehigh, Delaware & Hudson, and Jersey Central, which are most in need of revenues, were left out in the cold.

Increase Small

Moreover, the increase looks like small potatoes compared with the increasing costs which have recently descended on the roads. The wage increase for the non-operating unions which went into effect August 1 will cost about $100,000,000 a year and for the operating unions, going into effect this month, about $30,000,000. Pension costs will add about $50,000,000 a year and the higher material and fuel costs are estimated to add $100,000,000 a year. Thus while costs are up nearly $300,000,000, revenues will go up not quite $50,000,000, and the commission was not quite sure that all the increase will actually be effective because the higher rates may divert some business to non-rail carriers.

The bullish view of the picture, which sent rail shares up Thursday and Friday, includes the following considerations. First, the commission granted practically all the roads requested. They asked for about $54,000,000 and got $47,500,000 (these figures are based on 1936 traffic volume.) More important was the favorable tone of the commission's report. Many had thought the commission would make little allowance for the roads' financial plight, but it went out of its way to say that the roads were not earning a fair return. The decision was 10 to 1, whereas the emergency surcharges were granted in 1935 by a 5 to 4 decision and were taken away by a 9 to 2 decision.

Waited for Decision

The roads have been waiting on this decision in order to file two further requests—one for a horizontal freight rate increase, and one for increases in passenger rates. Next Thursday at a meeting in Chicago called by the Association of American Railroads it is expected that the roads will actually decide on the size of the horizontal increase they will ask. Rumor has it either 10 or 15 per cent. This must be sharply distinguished from this week's increase, referred to as ex parte 115, which applied only to specific commodities, as did the emergency surcharges in effect from the summer of 1935 to the end of 1936.

There has not been a horizontal freight rate change in 15 years, and not only will it take the commission longer to make up its mind—three or four months would probably elapse before the earliest possible decision—but it will probably be much more reluctant to grant this kind of increase than the one just announced.

On the other hand, the commission intimated that, as a continuation of ex parte 115, the roads might file tariffs involving about $25,000,000 additional revenues, effective unless canceled by the commission, with the probability of commission favor. The defunct emergency surcharges yielded $110,000,000 in 1936; to replace them the roads asked for something around $95,000,000, subsequently modified to $54,000,000, but they may eventually get up to $75,000,000.

Meantime, somewhat to the amusement of the eastern roads, a general movement is now revealed among the southern and western roads to bring their fares up to the maximum of 2 cents allowed by the commission. This would mean a ½-cent flat increase in the South and the elimination of many special round-trip and excursion rates in the West.

Move to Raise Fares

A move to increase passenger fares is also on foot. During the depression the southern and western roads cut their rate from the basic 3.6 cents which had prevailed since the war, to 1½ cents in the South and 2 cents in the West. The eastern roads, which carry the bulk of passenger traffic, particularly short-haul, were forced by the commission in June, 1936, to accept a 2-cent fare basis.

They prepared a legal case against the commission, but were hampered by the fact that Baltimore & Ohio would not join the case and so even if they won they would have to compete with a 2-cent fare on the B. & O. Passenger traffic jumped sharply, but it is the assertion of the eastern roads that due to the density of their traffic, the added passengers could not simply be sandwiched into existing coaches and schedules, but would need more cars, causing operating costs more than offsetting the added revenues. So the presidents of the eastern roads decided on Oct. 6 at a meeting to ask the commission for a 2½-cent passenger fare—the rate which they tried to compromise for during the hearings which ended in the 1936 cut. This time, it is expected, Baltimore & Ohio will go along with the request.

Earnings Discussed

Extremely unfavorable prospects for rail earnings have been growing more and more obvious. They stand out most clearly by comparison between this year and last. Carloadings which were running at the first of the year about 15 per cent ahead of 1936, shrunk to a rough 5 per cent margin in August, and a fortnight ago finally descended to the level of 1936, with the trend down (after seasonal adjustment) against an uptrend last year. The shippers' regional advisory boards have forecast for the fourth quarter a 6.2 per cent increase over last year, and these forecasts have been overconservative for more than a year. On the other hand these forecasts have not been successful in "calling the turn." When business is declining they are not pessimistic enough and when it is improving they are not optimistic enough.

Government Loan On 1937 Corn Crop Is More Probable

WASHINGTON (AP) — Prospects for a government loan on this year's corn crop have apparently improved, but the outlook for new surplus control legislation which President Roosevelt wants to accompany such loans remains uncertain.

Mr. Roosevelt discussed the corn loan proposal at a conference with Secretary Wallace and Morgenthau and Daniel W. Bell acting director of the budget.

Mr. Wallace told reporters afterward that they were making progress and that the progress was "upward and onward."

The Secretary of Agriculture previously had urged a corn loan on the grounds that it would bolster prices in the face of this year's large crop and build up a reserve of corn stored under loans as a safeguard against future lean yields.

May Be 46c Bushel

The American Farm Bureau Federation has requested a loan of 60 cents a bushel. Mr. Wallace has suggested no figure publicly, but he had said that a loan of about 46 cents a bushel would be comparable to the 9-cent-a-pound advance now being made on cotton.

A press conference statement by President Roosevelt that it had not been decided whether new taxes would be necessary revived speculation that crop loans may be financed by re-enactment of levies on the processing or manufacture of farm products.

Such taxes, when tied with crop control in the original agricultural Adjustment act, were invalidated by the Supreme Court.

Chairman Jones (D-Texas) of the House Agriculture Committee returned to the capital to prepare for committee hearings, beginning next Wednesday, on new general farm legislation.

Special Session Prospects

(Mr. Roosevelt has asked that crop curplus control and other legislation to stabilize farm prices and supplies be enacted at the special session of Congress called for November 15. He has argued that production must be controlled to prevent the development of price-depressing surpluses and consequent losses to the government on its crop loans.)

Chairman Jones expressed belief the legislation should include these principles:

1. Simplification of the present soil conservation program, which provides benefit payments for farmers complying with specified soil-conserving and soild-building practices.

2. A fair share of the national income for agriculture.

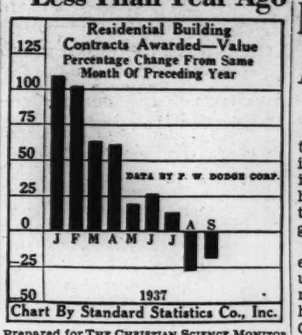
3. Price-stabilizing commodity loans and the "ever-normal granary," under which crop surpluses would be stored under federal loans for use in lean years.

4. Research laboratories to seek new uses for farm products.

5. Crop control provisions that would not interfere with the nation's export markets, particularly for cotton.

6. Maximum local administration.

Residential Building Less Than Year Ago



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

For the past two months, comparisons of residential building awards with year-earlier figures have been unfavorable. This is in violent contrast with the first few months of 1937 which started out with residential contracts double those of 1936.

Commodity Prices Decline 0.9 P. C. Week Ended Oct. 16

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Commodity prices, wholesale basis, declined 0.9 per cent during the week ended October 16, says the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, largely due to abrupt declines in market prices of farm products and foods. The decrease brought the all-commodity index to 85.2, per cent of the 1926 average, the lowest point reached since early in January. Compared with the corresponding week of September, the current index shows a decline of 2.5 per cent. It is 4.9 per cent above the corresponding week of October a year ago.

The index for the large group of "all commodities other than farm products," reflecting the tendency in prices of nonagricultural commodities, fell 0.7 per cent during the week, representing a decrease of 1.6 per cent over a month ago. It is 7.1 per cent higher than the index for the corresponding week of last year. According to the index for "all commodities other than farm products and foods," industrial commodity prices dropped 0.1 per cent. They are 0.8 per cent below the level of a month ago and 6.6 per cent above that of a year ago.

The largest decrease—2.9 per cent—was recorded by the farm products group.

Following are comparative index numbers for the main groups of commodities:

Commodity Groups	Oct. 16 1937	Oct. 9 1937	Oct. 17 1936	Oct. 19 1935
All commodities	85.2	86.0	81.2	80.7
Farm products	80.3	82.7	84.7	79.5
Foods	85.4	86.9	82.5	85.6
Hides and leath prod	107.7	108.1	95.9	94.4
Textile products	72.8	73.3	70.9	72.5
Fuel & lig materials	79.2	79.5	77.2	74.2
Metals & metal prod	95.9	95.6	86.4	85.9
Building materials	95.9	95.9	87.2	86.2
Chemicals & drugs	80.9	81.2	81.9	81.1
H'furnishing goods	92.7	92.7	83.2	81.8
Miscellaneous	76.3	76.6	71.3	67.6
Raw materials	80.6	82.1	82.2	x
Semimfg articles	82.5	83.4	76.4	x
Finished products	88.2	88.7	81.8	x
All commodities other than farm products	86.2	86.8	80.5	80.9
All other commodities other than farm products and foods	85.2	85.3	79.9	78.4

xNot computed.

Ickes Foresees Private Capital Assuming Housing

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, praising low-cost housing as the "best investment a country can make," held out the hope that private capital might some day take over the government's slum-clearance work.

As the man who directed the government's first housing projects under the PWA, Mr. Ickes told the nation's real estate leaders here that he would lead the "happy retreat of Government" from the slum-clearance field when business is ready to assume the undertaking.

Conceding that mistakes had been made in the Government's pioneering work, he asserted that low-cost housing plans would "go forward much more smoothly" under the housing authority set up by the Wagner-Stegall Act.

Wherever the Government has built one of its 27 housing projects, he asserted, real estate values in adjoining neighborhoods have advanced. He added:

"We can start a neighborhood on the up-grade. You can keep it on the up-grade."

Approving some tax exemptions for low-cost homes, he declared that America had been "subsidizing her slums" and "paying cash premiums on ill-living."

"We have been furnishing cash scholarships," he said, "to educated students in schools of vice and crime."

He continued:

"Let us not forget that profiteers build slums. The people who are condemned to them do not make them."

In ending its three-day convention, the National Association of Real Estate Boards recommended modification of the National Housing Act to create a central mortgage bank.

The association also advocated new legislation to:

"Permit a designated percentage (say 25 per cent) of a home mortgage to become due at the end of the 20th year instead of demanding complete amortization with a 20-year period, provided that neighhood projection and development would justify the extending of the period of amortization."

Joseph W. Catherine of Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected president of the association, succeeding Paul E. Stark of Madison Wis., Mark Levy of Chicago was named treasurer.

New Freight Cars In Use Exceed 1936

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads announced that major roads placed 56,307 new freight cars in service in the first nine months of this year, the largest number for the period since 1930.

The figure compared with 27,178 in the comparable months of 1936 and 70,033 in the corresponding period of 1930.

More coal cars were placed in service than any other type, totaling 28,669. Box cars were next, aggregating 21,903.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Neville Chamberlain, his predecessor at the Exchequer and now Prime Minister, have just made important statements on their estimates of the present status and future prospects of British prosperity. They agree and don't agree. Sir John said, "The recovery which has taken place in our own trading and financial position is a solid fact that will take a lot of shifting, and I see no justification for supposing that the tide of our prosperity has reached its climax and is about to turn."

With this Mr. Chamberlain agrees: "There must be some disturbance of ordinary business owing to the pressure of munition work, but it is still showing an astonishing resilience, and as yet there is no visible sign of that coming slump in industry which our political opponents continue to prophesy with such obviously pleasurable anticipation."

Tariff Policy Tribute

But Mr. Chamberlain also attributes the excellent condition he observes to the effect of tariffs imposed by the National Government, and adds: "Those who pretend that our tariffs obstruct international trade should note that our retained imports in the first six months of this year were 40 per cent greater in volume that they were in the corresponding period in 1931, and those who maintain that they injure our export trade may be reminded that, taking the same two periods, our exports have risen by 32 per cent."

This is what his Chancellor of the Exchequer said only the previous day: "In too many countries restrictions on trade are defended, not only by the vested interests that benefit from them but by public opinion, on the ground that they protect the standard of living of the people.

But these restrictions on trade tend inevitably to raise prices—indeed, this is usually their avowed object—and they involve a corresponding burden on the consumer." And "there are limits to the extent of progress in any country, or even any group of countries, as long as they seek to be self-sufficient and to act in isolation."

Now undoubtedly it is the professional business of these two gentlemen to spread round the country a feeling of good will, confidence, prosperity and so on. But it is also their business to watch the economic barometer, and provide good works against the day of need. The Nelson touch may be heroic in war, but it is fatal in business.

Some See Signs of Setback

And there are many observers with no political reputations at stake who see quite a number of signs of a pending business recession. Not even the blindest eye can refuse to see the condition of the stock markets in London and in New York.

I am constantly listening to the worries of business men, who are particularly troubled at the moment by the falling off in new orders, especially in trades closely connected with primary commodities. The recent fall in the price of wool, of cotton, of copper, and so on, have made buyers hold off the markets, and the longer they hold off the more the manufacturers dislike it.

Among the professional economists of my acquaintance, the majority anticipate a business recession in England during 1938, which they suggest may be of considerable depth if political developments in Europe continue in their present trend. Naturally all of them hedge their forecasts around with many qualifications, of which most relate to developments in America.

Those who hold to this opinion fear that the remedies which may then be necessary will not be ready because the Government has staked its reputation on prosperity, and the perpetual efficacy of its present policies. This is no unusual phenomenon.

Plenty of American examples come to mind. Such eminent and diverse authorities as Mr. Hoover and Harvard for many months refused to recognize the depression which set in in 1929. It was the prevailing American opinion that this sort of thing cannot happen to us.

Good News Plentiful

And it must be admitted that there is plenty of evidence available at present for those who wish to see only good news. I myself, for example, am unable to find any adequate reason, or combination of reasons, to make the slump on Wall Street intelligible.

All the evidence I can find justifies an expectation of continued economic expansion in America, and of solid though not meteoric confidence in Wall Street. But obviously Wall Street men, whoever they may be, think otherwise. And if only enough of them think of gloom, and think of it long enough, they can most certainly get what they want.

And although London may not agree with Wall Street's view of the American future, its own market is too intimately connected with New York to be able to continue in its own superior way. In London also the stock market is on the run. Last week heard all manner of wild and improbable rumors that this eminent firm or that was in financial difficulties. We have prided ourselves so far that prices of London securities have been gently and safely lowered to a position appropriate to our expectation that recovery will not continue at the rapid pace of recent years.

Where Brunt Borne

We have been retreating to a new line of defense. But now even that consolation is gone. For many London firms and individuals have made considerable investments in Wall Street during the long boom market which touched its peak last March, and it is becoming necessary for many of them to abandon positions which otherwise would be fairly sound in one market in order to protect themselves in the other.

The brunt of the trouble has been borne by industrial and commodity shares, the former because there have been many sales in order to obtain cash, the latter because in addition there has been considerable weakness in recent weeks in commodity prices. Gilt-edged shares on the other hand have risen substantially, as speculators have shifted their holdings from the uncertainties of other investments.

Canada-U. S. Auto Output Best Ever, Except 1929 Year

DETROIT (AP)—The automobile plants of the United States and Canada produced 5,110,000 passenger cars and trucks in the 12 months ending with September, 1937, the Automobile Manufacturers' Association announces.

The vehicles—4,182,000 passenger cars and 928,000 trucks—had a wholesale value of $2,876,500,000.

With the exception of the calendar year of 1929, the production is the greatest 12 months' output in the industry's history. Assemblies in 1929 totaled 5,621,715 units.

The Association reported total registration of motor vehicles in the United States now stands at 29,000,000, also a new high mark. The previous high was 28,221,291 at the end of 1936.

World registration of motor vehicles is placed at 41,750,000 units, compared with 40,286,573 at the end of 1936.

The report covers the industry's 1937 model year, or the 12 months immediately preceding the automobile presentation period which gets under way with the opening of the New York show next Wednesday.

National Dairy Seen Holding Profits Level

NEW YORK—Earnings of the National Dairy Products Corp. are reflecting the benefits of the profitable summer business in ice cream, and so far this year has already more than covered its $1.20 annual dividend requirements. Profits are still considerably behind a year ago due mainly to losses occasioned by the unsatisfactory conditions in the New York City retail milk market. However this situation is very much improved under the changed state milk regulations.

Final earnings for the year are expected to approximate the $13,282,028 earned in 1936, equal to $2.01 a share on the 6,255,147 shares of common. In the first six months this year the corporation earned $5,079,542, or 76 cents a common share, against $5,928,096, 89 cents a share in the 1936 first half.

Sales in the first half this year totaled $170,000,000 against $156,000,000 a year ago, a gain of about 9 per cent, but profits were lower because of reduced selling prices for milk.

Canadian Gold Mining Heading For a New Record

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's gold mining industry appears headed for a new all-time yearly production record as figures come from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showing output in the first eight months of 1937 as almost 250,000 ounces greater than in the corresponding 1936 period.

With four months of the year left production as of Aug. 31 was 2,669,176 ounces, a jump of 231,759 above that of the first two-thirds of 1936. In addition, bureau figures showed monthly figures consistently higher than those of 1936, the record year, with those for May, June, July and August all higher than the most productive 1936 month, October.

Monthly figures, with 1936 production in brackets: January 328,545 ounces (278,975); February 310,074 (267,639); March 326,275 (300,496); April 323,337 (300,616); May 340,125 (309,890); June 344,895 (318,092); July 347,474 (321,107); August 348,451 (330,502).

Homesteads Exempt From Taxation in 11 States

WASHINGTON (AP)—A survey by the legal department of the Federal Home Loan Bank showed homesteads are exempt from taxation in 11 states and are favored with a reduced rate in two more.

In addition, North Carolina and Utah have adopted constitutional amendments permitting such laws.

"Eight years ago the exemption of homesteads from taxation was virtually unknown," said the home loan bank review.

"Such widespread growth makes homestead tax exemption the concern of everyone. It brings up the problems who shall be exempt, how this exemption will affect other forms of taxes, and how it will burden other groups of taxpayers."

Arguments for homestead exemption laws, the review said, are that they will cause a rise in home values and promote new construction.

Opponents, however, contend they discriminate against a tenant who must pay in his rent at least part of the tax on his dwelling, and that families benefitting usually are forced to pay an equal amount through some other form of taxation.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL—Com. 1492
TOMORROW AT 3:30
WAGNERIAN *Festival Singers*
Hilda Konetzni, *Soprano* — Marta Krasova, *Contralto* — Henk Noort, *Tenor*
Joel Berglund, *Baritone* — Alexander Kipnis, *Basso* — Richard Hageman, *Director*
Seats Now on Sale: $2.50, $1.50, $1.00 (Plus Tax)

MONDAY 8:15—OPENING MONDAY CONCERT
TUESDAY 3—OPENING TUESDAY CONCERT
Boston Symphony Orchestra
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor
Friday, Oct. 29, 2:30—Saturday, Oct. 30, at 8:15
Soloist—WALTER GIESEKING—Piano

TICKETS NOW—Boston OPERA HOUSE
S. HUROK presents COL. W. DeBASIL'S
BALLET RUSSE
DE MONTE CARLO
Local Mgt. Aaron Richmond
TUES. NOV. 2 to SAT. NOV. 6 — 7 Performances Only
TICKETS Wed. Mat. 55 cts. to $2.20 (1000 seats at $1.10 and 55 cts.) All eve's. 55c to $3.30. (Orch. $3.30, Orch. Circle $2.75). Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.75.

Next Sat. and Sun. Aft. Jordan Hall
VIENNA CHOIR BOYS
85 cts. and $1.10 Nothing Higher
CONCERT DIRECTION: AARON RICHMOND

Shubert—Tonight 8:20 MAT. TOM'W
SAM H. HARRIS presents
STAGE DOOR
N. Y. MUSIC BOX COMEDY HIT BY GEORGE S. KAUFMAN and EDNA FERBER
WITH
JOAN BENNETT
HOLLYWOOD'S LOVELIEST STAR
IN PERSON
Evs. 55c to $2.75; Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.20; Wed. Mat. 50c to $1.65 tax incl.

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—M-G-M Hits—2
JOAN CRAWFORD
in "The Bride Wore Red"
Also: "My Dear Miss Aldrich"

COLONIAL LAST WEEK TONIGHT at 8:30
SAM H. HARRIS PRESENTS
GEORGE M. COHAN
IN A NEW MUSICAL SHOW
"I'd Rather Be Right"
By GEO S KAUFMAN and MOSS HART
MUSIC and LYRICS by RICHARD RODGERS and LORENZ HART

NEWTON, MASS.
PARAMOUNT THEATER
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday
PAUL MUNI — LUISE RAINER
in
THE GOOD EARTH
Johnny Downs and Eleanore Whitney in BLOND TROUBLE

SAM H. HARRIS' PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
BY MOSS HART & GEO. S. KAUFMAN
Now playing—Plymouth Theatre, Boston, Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Now Playing—Booth Theatre, New York. Week of Oct. 18, Royal Alexander Theatre, Toronto, Ontario. Oct. 25, London, Ontario; Oct. 26, 27, Hamilton, Ontario; Oct. 28, 29, 30, Albany, N. Y.

BOSTON
SANDERS THEATRE
Harvard University, Cambridge
SUNDAY AT 8:15
Tschaikowsky Symphonies
State Symphony Orchestra
ALEXANDER THIEDE CONDUCTING
HEINRICH GEBHARD, Guest Pianist
25c ADMISSION 40c
WPA FEDERAL MUSIC PROJECT

EXETER ST. THEATRE
Showing Through Wednesday
Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power
"Thin Ice"
Wynne Gibson and Warren Hull
"Michael O'Halloran"
CONTINUOUS 2 TO 11 P.M.

SOUTH STATION
"Exposing Meat Racketeers"
YACHT CLUB BOYS | Shorty the Monkey
PETE SMITH | 2 CARTOONS
2 HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS • 3 NEWSREELS

NEW YORK, N. Y.
TOWN HALL Mon. Eve., Oct. 25, 8:30
HAROLD
HENRY
PIANIST (Steinway) Colledge Mgt
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway, 40 St.
Evs. 8:40; Mats. Wed. and Sat.

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
in SUSAN AND GOD
A new comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH Thea., W. 45th St. CL 6-9158
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

European In-and-Out Grain Buying Keeps Wheat Prices Down

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Livestock Prices Decline in Most Sections in Week

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Livestock prices took flight this week, the rank and file of fed steers and yearlings losing 50 cents to $1, hogs 50 cents to $1, and fat lambs 50 to 75 cents.

Specialty longfed steers did not change much, but strictly good and choice kinds did, and the predominant run of shortfed steers, which have been selling excessively high, showed the maximum downturn.

Cattle and hog receipts expanded, this explaining at least one reason for sharp downturns in these species. But at the same time, lambs uncovered a sharp drop in the face of smaller receipts, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

However, consumers got more satisfaction out of the way livestock prices tended. Prime steers again brought $19.90, compared with shortfeds at $11 to $14; a practical top of $10.25 on the week-end hog market, and $10 to $10.35 fat lambs.

Strictly choice and prime steers and yearlings remained very scarce, but orders were not broad enough to compel shippers and order buyers to substitute middle grades. This permitted medium to good kinds to fall sharply and finally submerge the market on common kinds selling at $10 down.

Trade opinion is that this break, the second one during the last three weeks, will endure, at least on the general run of fat steers. Prime longfed heavy steers are so scarce that no one knows what the few now left in the country will bring.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loan renweal	1 %	1 %	1 %
Stock Exch	1½	1½	1½
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	1 @1¼	1@1¼	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛
60 days	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛
4 months	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅜@⅜	¼
5-6 months	⅜@⅜	⅜@⅜	⅜@⅜	⅜

London Quotations

3 mos bills	⅝%	⅝%	⅝%
Short bills	⅝%	⅝%	⅝%
Bar silver	19⅞d	19⅞d	20d
Bar gold	140s 8d	140s 8d	142s 3½d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	4
Dallas	1½	Lisbon	4
Kansas City	1½	London	2
Minneapolis	1½	Helsingfors	4
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Oslo	4
Richmond	1½	Ottawa	2½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	3½
St. Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amerdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	5½
Bombay	3	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	5
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.95⅛	$4.95⅜	$8.2397
Cables	4.95⅝	4.95¼	8.2397
France—franc	.0238	.0338	§
Belgium—belga	.1687	.1687	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2304	.2303	§
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4017	.4017	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5329	.5529	§
Sweden—krona	.2553	.2553	.4537
Norway—krone	.2488	.2488	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2211	.2211	.4537
Spain—peseta	.†	.†	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schilling	.1887	.1887	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0350	.0350	§
Finland—finm'k	.0220	.0220	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1977	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1891	.1894	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0452	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso‡	.2985	.2985	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0570	.0570	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0375	.0375	.2060
Peru—sol	.2575	.2575	.4760
Uruguay—peso	.5900‡	.5900‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2883	.2887	.8440
India—rupee	.3740	.3740	.6180
Java—florin	.5549	.5549	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3102	.3110	*
Shanghai—dol	.2956x	ff2956x	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5812	.5812	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012	.5012	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0002	1.0003	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso, x Nominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on October 21: Receipts, $16,073,945; expenditures, $20,169,370; balance, $2,728,790; customs receipts for the month, $25,935,213. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $1,902,597,844; expenditures, $2,397,148,314, including $647,842,794 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $494,550,470; gross debt, $36,950,306,800, an increase of $178,440 over the previous day; gold assets, $12,795,373,648, including $1,263,869,566 of inactive gold.

Boston Stocks

Oct. 23, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pnumt	75c	75c	75c	75c
..	Am Pneumt pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	⅜
9.75	Bos&Albany	109	108¾	108¾	107½
5.00	Bos Elv	54¼	53½	53½	54¼
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	21	20	20	20½
..	Bos&M pr pf	17½	15¼	15¼	17
..	Bos&M stApf	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
.50a	Cop Range	7	6½	6½	7¼
6.00	Eas G&F pf	35	33	33	33
..	Ea Mass SR pf B	7	7	7	8¼
8.00	Edi Elc	130	129	129	128½
1.87½	Pl Nat Stores	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	36⅝
.50d	Gilchrist	7½	6½	7½	8
..	Hath Bak B	50c	50c	50c	50c
..	Isl Royale	3	3	3	3
..	Me Cent	10	10	10	10
..	M Cent pf	22	22	22	20
2.00	Mergenthaler	29	28½	28½	29
..	Narr Rac A	3¼	3	3	3½
..	Nat Tunnel	2	2	2	2½
3.25d	NE Tl&Tel	110	110	110	110½
2.50a	Old Domin	8	7	7	7
1.00d	Pac Mills	14	14	14	14⅜
.40	Quin Min	3½	3½	3½	3½
..	Shaw Assoc	11½	11½	11½	11½
..	Sulliv Mach	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
.70d	Torrington	31⅜	30	30½	31½
1.00	Un Tw Drill	24	24	24	25
2.50b	Un Shoe M	71¾	70½	71	71
1.50	Un Sho M pf	39	39	39	39⅝
..	Utah M&T	99c	90c	90c	95c

a Paid in 1936, no regular rate; b Exclusive of extras; d Paid in 1937, no regular rate.

New York Bonds

Closing Prices

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
8	3¾s '43-40 June	105.14	105.14	105.14
1	3¼s '41	106.8	106.3	106.3
7	3¾s '47-43	106.28	106.28	106.28
8	3¼s '45-43	106.11	106.10	106.10
5	3¾s 46-44	106.8	106.4	106.4
12	4s 54-44	111.2	110.31	110.31
5	2¾s 47-45	102.13	102.10	102.10
1	3¼s '56-46	109.16	109.16	109.16
9	3s 38-46 reg	104.2	104	104
20	3¼s 49-46	104.18	104.18	104.18
1	4¼s '52-47	115.15	115.15	115.15
2	2¾s '51-48	100.14	100.13	100.13
21	2½s '53-49	97.22	97.22	97.22
9	2¾s '54-51	99.17	99.15	99.17
24	3s '55-51	102.14	102.11	102.11
8	2¾s '60-55	100.9	100.8	100.9
10	2¾s '59-56	99.11	99.6	99.6

Home Owners' Loan

25	2¾s '49-39	100.16	100.16	100.16
13	2¼s '44-42	100.8	100.8	100.8
13	3s '52-44	101.31	101.31	101.31

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
10	Alleghany 5s '44	78	78	78
26	Alleghany 5s '49	70¼	68¼	68½
32	Alleghany 5s '50 st	30¾	27½	27½
2	Allied Strs 4½s '50	93	93	93
1	Allied Strs 4½s '51	90	90	90
39	Allis Chalm 4s '52	102½	102	102
59	Am & For P 5s 2030	64⅜	64	64
16	Am T & T 5½ '43	113¾	113	113¼
61	Am T & T 3¼s '66	99⅝	99¼	99⅜
24	Am T & T cv 4½s '39	104	103¾	104
7	Am T & T 3¼s '61	99⅞	99½	99½
1	Am T Fdr cv '50	102¼	102¼	102¼
10	Am WW&E 6s '75	100	99⅞	100
15	Anaconda C 4½s '50	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Ann Arbor 4s '95	45	45	45
7	Arm Del 4s '57	94¼	94	94¼
15	Arm Del 4s '55	95	94¾	94¾
8	AT&SF 4s '95	110¼	110	110¼
1	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	106½	106½	106¼
1	AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	111¼	111¼	111¼
1	Atl & Birm 4s '33	20½	20½	20⅛
19	A CV Line 1st 4s '52	97¾	96½	96½
27	A C Line 5s '45	83	80	80
3	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Auburn Auto 4¾s '39	36½	36½	36½
38	B&O rfg s '95	29	29	29
56	B&O 1st 5s '48	68	63	64
45	B&O rfg 5s '95	98	96½	96½
8	B&O 5s '96 P	58¼	56	56
12	B&O 5s 2000 D	56	52½	52½
116	B&O cv 4½s '60	56	54	54
46	B&O 4s '48	48½	44¼	44¼
1	B&O4sPLE&WV '41	91	90¼	90¼
5	B&O 5s S '50	89¾	89¾	89¾
2	Bang & Ar 4s cv '51 st	80	78	78
2	Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Bell TPa 5s'60 C	117½	117½	117½
12	Beth Stl 4½s'60	125	125	125
56	Beth Stl 3¾s'66	102¼	101¼	101¼
19	Boston&Me 5s'67	93¼	93¼	92½
24	Bost&He 4¾s JJ '61	55¼	51½	52½
1	BotConMills 6½s'34	50	50	50
1	Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	11	11	11
32	Bkly Man Tr 4½s'6 6	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Bkly UnElRd 5s'50	62¼	61½	61½
10	Bkly U Gas 5s'45	82½	82½	82¼
3	Bkly U Gas 5s'50	114	113	113
2	Buf R&P 4½s'57	88	87½	71½
5	Bush Term 5s'55	59¾	59¾	59¾
10	Cal Pack 5s'40	47½	46½	46½
1	Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	103½	103½	103½
1	Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	115⅝	115⅛	115⅛
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	117	117	117
25	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	111¾	111¾	111¾
4	Can Pac 5s'44	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
15	Can Pac 5s'54	112	111⅝	111⅝
15	Can Pac 4½s'60	102	102	102
15	Can Pac 4s perp	96⅛	95	95
2	Cen B Un Pac 4s'48	85¾	85½	85¾
9	Cen Foundry 6s'41	20	20	20
6	Cen of Ga 5½s'59	105	102	103
3	Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	10	10	10
40	Cen Pac 5s'60	15	13	13
2	Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	79½	79	79
2	Cen R R R N J 5s'87	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2	Certain-td 5½s 48	38½	38½	38½
4	C & Ohio cen 5s 39	62	62	62
1	C & O 3½s 96 D	106½	106⅜	106½
2	Chesap Found 3½s'47	95¼	95½	95¼
1	Chi & Alton 3s 49	95¾	95⅝	95⅝
9	CB&Q 4½s 77	38½	38	38
29	CB&Q gen 4s 58	106¼	106¼	106¼
27	Chi & E Ill 5s 51	110	109¾	110
27	Chi & E Ill 5s 51 ct	16¼	14¼	14¼
88	Chic Gt West 4s 59	15¼	13½	13½
21	Chi Ind & L 6s 66	21½	20	20
1	Chi I & L 6s 66	7½	7	7
15	Chi & L 5s 66	18	18	18
2	Chi I & L 4s 47	7½	6½	6½
209	CMSP & P 5s 75	15	15	15
129	CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	12½	11	11
3	CM&SP 4½s 89C	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛
1	CM&SP gen 4s 89	34½	34	34
1	Chi&NW 6½s 36	31	31	31
2	Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	27¼	26¾	27⅛
70	Chi&NW cv4¾s 49	13½	12¾	12¾
13	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8¾	7¼	7½
7	Chi&NW 4½s2037C	12⅜	11¼	11½
24	CRI & P 4½s 52A	12⅜	11½	11½
40	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	10¼	10	10
49	CRI&P 4s 88	6¾	5¼	5½
5	CRI&P 4s 88 ct	20	18½	18½
48	CRI&P rfg 4s34	19¾	19¾	19¾
18	CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	11½	10⅛	10½
28	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	9½	9	9
5	Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	107¼	106¾	107¼
19	Ch & W Ind 4s 52	96	96	96
7	Childs Co 5s 43	100	99⅞	100
1	Cinn Gas&El 3¼s 66	66	65	65
3	Cin Un Term 3¾s '71	103½	103½	103½
2	CinUnTerm 5s '57C	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
4	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	78	78	78
7	ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	99	98½	98½
5	Col & So 4½s '80	52	49	50
2	Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	94	93⅞	94
2	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
3	Colmbia G 5s 1961	93½	93¼	93¼
10	Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	96	96	96
24	Com'l Cred 3¼s'42	100½	100¼	100¼
1	Com'l Inv Trr 3¼s'49	101	101	101
8	Con Edis 3¼s'46	104½	104½	104½
2	Con Edis 3¼s'56	101½	101¼	101¼
4	Con Gas N Y 4½s'51	107½	107¼	107¼
41	Con Oil 3½s'51	97½	96¼	96¼
2	Consum Pow 3¼s'70	103½	103¼	103¼
1	Consum Pow 3½s'65	103½	103¼	102½
8	Container 5s '43	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
3	Crown Cork 4s '50	91¼	91	91
4	Crown Wil 6s '51	104	104	104
9	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	106¾	106¾	106¾
3	Cuba R R5s '52	43	42	42
10	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	43	43	43
1	Del & L 4½s '71	107	107	107
2	D & R G 4½s'36	107½	107½	107½
5	D & R G 4s '36	16	16	16
43	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	13¼	13¼	13¼
3	D Moin & Ft D 4s '35 ct	7½	6½	6½
1	Det Ed 4s 65	4¼	4¼	4¼
2	Det Ed 3½s '66	109½	109½	109½
2	Dow Chem 3s '51	103	103	103
13	Ed Ill Bklyn 4s '39	100¾	100¾	100¾
2	Elec Auto Lite 4s '52	104½	104	104
37	Erie rfg 5s '67	103⅛	102	102
61	Erie rfg 5s '75	53	51½	51½
1	Erie 1st 4s '96	54	50	50
37	Erie gen lien 4s'96	64	63	63
2	Erie cv 4s '53 A	60	60	60
1	Fa b'ks Morse 4s '56	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Fed Lt & T 5s '42	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
19	Fla E Coast 5s '74	8½	7½	7½
1	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	100	100	100
1	Gen Cable 5½s '47	104	104	104
27	Gen Mot Accept 3¼s'46	103¼	103¼	103¼
3	Gen MotAccept3¼s51	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	56	56	56
5	Ga & Ala cn 5s '45	20	20	20
20	Goodrich 6s '45	99	98	98
24	Goodyr T & R 5s '57	103½	103	103½
5	Gt Nor Ry 3¾s '52	105	105	105
1	Gt Nor 5s '73	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Gt Nor 4½s '75 D	94¼	94¼	94¼
2	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	94	94	94
26	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	107¼	103½	104½
125	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	125	100½	98½
10	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	86½	85¾	85¾
4	G Bay & W deb B	8	8	8
3	Gulf M & N 5s '50	90	90	90
3	Gulf St Util 4½s '56	103½	103½	103½
3	Hous OilTex 5½s40	99	98	98
5	Hudson Coal 5s82A	34¼	34	34
56	Hud&M inc 5s '57	52	50½	51
11	Ill B Tel 3½s '70 B	18	16½	16½
1	Ill Cen 3½s '52	106½	106¾	106½
2	Ill Cen 4s '53	71	71	71
1	Ill Cen 4s '55	55½	55	55
22	Ill Cen 4s ser '66	58	58	58
2	Ill Cen Stl. 3½s '51	48½	45	45
10	IC&CSLNO 5s '63 A	90	90	90
1	Ill Steel 4½s '40	58	53	53
9	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	106¾	106¾	106¾
10	Interb R Tr 7s '32	103¾	103¾	103¾
18	Inter R Tr 7s '42	57½	57½	57½
11	Interb R Ar 6s '32	56	55	56
20	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	16¼	16	16
23	Interlake Iron 4s '47	54¼	53½	53½
10	Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	77	75	75
11	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	6	5¼	5½
16	Int Hydro El 6s '44	21½	20½	20⅞
7	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	64	61	61
8	Int Paper 6s '55	56¼	55	55
10	Int Paper 5s '47	82	81	81¼
20	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	93½	93	93
18	Int T&T 4½s '52	81¼	80¾	80¾
20	Int T&T 5s '55	53¼	51	51¼
16	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	57¾	55¼	55¼
4	Jones &L St 4¼s '61	3¼	2⅞	2⅞
7	KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	100¼	100	100
2	K C South 5s '50	31½	31½	31½
14	K C South 3s '50	66	66	66
5	K C Term 4s '60	75	72½	72½
1	Kans G&E 4½s '80	109	108¾	109
17	Kings CoE&P 6s '97	150¼	150¼	150¼
2	Koppers Co 4s '51	102½	102	102
5	Kresge Found 4s '45	101	100½	100½
1	Kresge Found 3½s'47	94	94	94
2	Lac Gas 5s '42A	48	48	48
8	Lac Gas 5½s '53	61¾	61¼	61¼
2	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	59	59	59
25	Lautaro Nit inc '75	29	28¼	28¼
7	Leh Val NY4½s'40	70	70	70
8	Leh Val 4½s 2003	43	40½	40½
1	Leh Val 4s 2003	37⅞	36	36
15	Liquid Carb 4s '47	104	103	103½
12	Long Isl rfg 4s 49	94¾	94½	94¾
13	Louisia&Ark 5s 69	76	71	71
12	Lou&N 4½s 2003	96⅛	96	96
4	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	85	85	85
3	Maine Cen 4s '45	98	98	98
19	Manat Sug 7½s'42	32	32	32
51	Manhat Ry 4s '90	39	37	37

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
1	Manhat Ry 4s'90ct	27	27	27
26	McKes&Rob 5½s'50	102	101	101
5	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	98	98	98
16	Met Ed 4½s '68	103½	103½	103½
1	Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	99¼	99¼	99¼
8	M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	6¼	6	6
23	MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	11½	11	11
5	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	11½	10¾	11
10	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	55½	50	50¼
22	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	75¼	73	73
8	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	45	43	43
51	Mo Pac 5½s'49	⅜	⅜	⅜
27	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	23½	5¾	5¾
95	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	23½	21	21
16	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	23½	21	21
2	Mo Pac 5s '80H	23½	20¾	20¾
3	Mo Pac 5s H '80	23½	23½	23½
39	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	22	22	22
39	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	23½	20¾	20¾
2	Mob&O Montg 5s '47	8	7½	7½
12	Mob & Oh 5s '38	21	21	21
12	Mob & O 4½s '77	15½	13	13
2	MonWPaPubSvs4½'60	15	13	13
24	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	102½	102½	102½
1	Montreal Tr 5s '41	91¼	90¾	90¾
2	Mor & Essex 3s '55	101	101	101
2	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	80	80	80
2	Mor&Essex3½s2000	70	70	70
55	Nat Dai 3¾s '51 ww	82	81⅞	82
10	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	100	99½	99½
1	NtRyMex 4½s'57asd	103	102	102
21	Natl Steel 4s '65	2	2	2
4	N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	106½	106	106
19	NO Tex&M 5½s'54	95	94¼	95
8	NO Tex & M 4½s'56	39½	37	37½
14	NYC rfg 5s 2013	38½	36	36
24	NYC 4½s 2013 A	80½	78½	78½
7	NYC cn 4s '9	73	72	72
39	NYC 3¾s '46	88⅝	88	88
33	NYC 3¼s '52	97¾	96¾	96¾
4	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	92½	90	90
15	NYNH&H 4½s '67	73	72½	72½
2	NYNH&H Con 4s'54	20	18¾	18¾
1	NYNH&HconAsJul'55	18½	18½	18½
15	NYNH&H cl 6s '40	12½	11½	11½
10	NYNH&H 4½s '67	15	15	15
2	NYNH&H Con 4s'54	107	107	107
1	NYNH&HconAsJul'55	102¼	101½	101½
1	NY Steam 5s '56	105	105	105
7	NY S&W rfg 5s '37	15	15	15
3	NY Tel 4½s'39	107	107	107
1	NY Tel 3¾s '67	102¼	101½	101½
34	NYW&Bost 4½s '46	63⅜	6	6
5	Niag Falls P 3½s '66	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
7	Niag Sh 5½s '50	90	89	90
1	Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	10	10	10
36	Norf Sou 5s '61 A	12	11⅞	12
1	Nor Am Co 5s '61	100	99¾	100
13	Nor Am Sts 5s '69 C	98	97¾	98
16	Nor Pac 6s 2047	98⅜	96	96
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	88	88	88
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	88	88	88
3	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	84	84	84
100	Nor Pac 3s 2047	100⅞	100¼	100¼
65	Nor Pac 3s 2047	65	65	65
1	Nor Pac 4s '97	99¾	99	99¾
14	Nor Pac 3s 2047	94	94	94
1168	Nor Pac 4s '97 A	116⅜	116⅛	116⅜
1	Ohio Cities Gas 5½s	75½	74	74
99	Ohio Ed 4½s '62	98½	98½	98½
1023	Ohio Ed 5s '77 A	102¾	102¾	102¾
1057	Ohio Ed 4½s '70	105	105	105
1011	Ohio Ed 4½s '72	101½	101½	101½
63½	Ohio Ed 5s '78	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
95	Ohio Ed 5s '79	95	95	95
80	Ohio Ed 5s '80	80	80	80
43	Ohio Ed 5s '82	43	43	43
93½	Ohio Ed 5s '83	92¾	92¾	93⅛
99⅞	Ohio Ed 5s '85	99⅞	99½	99⅞
105⅛	Ohio Ed 5s '86	105⅛	105	105
99	Ohio Ed 5s '87	99	99	99
106½	Ohio Ed 4½s '62	106	104	104½
112¾	Ohio Ed 4½s '62	111½	111½	111⅜
93⅞	Ohio Ed 4½s '83	93	93	93⅞
102	Ohio Ed 4½s '85	102	102	102
95½	Ohio Ed 4½s '86	94	94	94
94	Ohio Ed 4½s '87	92	92	92
8¼	Ohio Ed 4½s '88	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
88⅛	Ohio Ed 4½s '89	87¼	88	88
77	Ohio Ed 4½s '91	76	76	76½
75	Ohio Ed 4½s '92	75	75	75
104¼	Ohio Ed 4½s '93	103¾	103¾	103¾
92	Ohio Ed 4½s '94	91½	91½	91½
18	Ohio Ed 4½s '95	18	18	18
104	Ohio Ed 4½s '96	103⅞	104	104
6¼	Ohio Ed 5s '98	6¼	5¾	5¾
18	Ohio Ed 5s '99	18	18	18
12	Ohio Ed 5s '99	11¾	11¾	11¾
65	Ohio Ed 5s '99	65	65	65
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League's Non-Political Work Improves World's Standards; Wide Range of Topics Faced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—How the League—in the non-political sphere—co-ordinates the efforts of nations to improve the conditions under which people live, work and play may be learned from an impressive list of decisions taken during the eighteenth Assembly which adjourned here early this month.

The decisions in question cover a wide range of topics including such matters as living conditions, migration, intellectual co-operation, drugs, housing, nutrition, the white slave traffic, status of women, radio, cinema and a host of other topics.

In the economic and financial sphere, the Assembly, besides putting on record its hope that quotas and exchange control should be speedily abolished, instructed the appropriate branch of the Secretariat to examine in collaboration with the International Labor Office measures of a national or international character for raising the standard of living, for preventing or mitigating economic depressions, for suppressing fiscal evasion.

It is intended to make the experience of one part of the world available to help the others. But these studies are also the prelude to an effort to promote the international co-operation without which such problems cannot be properly approached—as the great depression of 1929-1933, for instance, so conclusively demonstrated.

A further move in the same direction was a request to the Council to establish a special committee to consider the structure and functions of the League's Economic and Financial Organization with a view to extending the basis of international co-operation. This decision was a sequel to the resignation of certain influential members of the League Economic and Financial Committees on the ground that the present rules governing the work of these bodies are unsatisfactory.

Migration is another question which the Assembly has decided to examine and has accordingly included it in the agenda of its next session. Meanwhile, the Council is to arrange for a special study to be made of demographic problems. One of the side issues arising out of this question is the problem of repatriation of migrants which came very much to the fore during the slump period when many countries, notably the United States, found it necessary to send home a number of foreign immigrants who had not been naturalized.

The Assembly also dealt with the refugee problem which is in effect a forced migration of peoples and which is at present on a scale scarcely below the voluntary migrations of pre-depression days. The refugee migrant, unlike the voluntary one, is almost always a public charge from the day he leaves his country of origin, and the Assembly accordingly decided to ask the Council to prepare a scheme for international assistance to refugees in place of the Nansen Refugee Office which is due to be finally wound up by the end of 1938.

Study of Women's Status

So far as women are concerned, the Assembly, following intensive lobbying by certain women's organizations, decided to ask the Council to appoint a committee of experts to make a comprehensive study of the legal position of women throughout the world.

The women's organizations tried to persuade the Assembly that the League Covenant should be amended with a view to stressing the equality of men and women and to making it obligatory for the sexes to be represented in equal numbers on all conferences and committees under League auspices.

The Assembly prudently decided to refer this claim to the Committee for the Application of the Principles of the Covenant which is due to meet again in December. It is considered to be a foregone conclusion that the claim of the organized women will be rejected.

Another question which the Assembly decided should be studied internationally is urban and rural housing. The methods employed in various countries to improve housing conditions are to be examined. Coupled with this, there is to be a report as to the relationship between the activity of the building industry and general economic activity in the hope that it will throw some light on the problem of preventing slumps.

Action on Nutrition

Also connected with living conditions is a recommendation that Governments which have not already done so should set up national committees on nutrition. "With a view to the improvement of nutritional standards throughout the world among all classes of the population," says the Secretariat's summary of Assembly decisions, "the Assembly invited the Council to arrange for annual meetings of national nutrition committees and asked Governments to furnish the League with annual reports on the action taken by them to study the state of national nutrition and to improve nutritional standards. It was resolved that the Secretariat would publish an annual summary in brief and convenient form of these statements and of the meetings of representatives of national nutrition committees."

From this survey countries will be able to see whether they are lagging behind in this important branch of community life. With emulation thus at work to spur the nations on, it is taken for granted that far quicker progress will be made in the future than in the past.

Emulation is considered largely responsible for the fact that the Assembly decided to hold a European Conference on Rural Life in July 1939. The council has been charged to determine the scope and agenda of this conference which is to meet six months after the Conference on Rural Hygiene for American Countries scheduled to be held at Mexico City in December, 1938. The League has been invited by the Mexican Government to be represented at this conference and to help in preparing the agenda. A successful conference on Rural Hygiene has already been staged for Far Eastern countries and a report on its conclusions was before the League Council in October.

Review of Social Work

In regard to social work the Assembly decided that the Secretariat should produce a quarterly review dealing with social questions of international importance. It also urged the speeding up of preparations for the proposed International Conference for the Limitation of the Cultivation of the Opium Poppy and Production of Raw Opium. The Assembly's recommendation on this subect was coupled with a strong appeal to Japan to put an end to the clandestine manufacture and illicit traffic carried on by Japanese nationals in China.

In another branch of social work, prevention of the traffic in women and children, the Assembly requested the Council to appoint an expert adviser to consult with governments with a view to the establishment of a special League Bureau in the Far East. This was in accord with the unanimous recommendation of the Conference of Central Authorities in Far Eastern Countries held under League auspices at Bandoeng, Java, in February, 1937.

Of special interest to authors and journalists was the Assembly's recommendation on the subject of Intellectual Co-operation urging the conclusion of a universal agreement "for the protection or intellectual creations," including not only written matter but ideas.

Finally may be mentioned the Assembly's decisions on the subject officially known as Modern Means of Spreading Information Utilized in the Cause of Peace. In this connection, the Assembly proposes to sponsor a conference of National Film Institutes to discuss the preparation and exchange of folklore films, news films and film posters aiming at the improvement of international relations.

City Spending Limit Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 — Changing types of taxes demand a new method of controlling expenditures in order to keep the tax burden from becoming intolerable, the annual report of the Civic Federation and Bureau of Public Efficiency, declares.

Furthermore, it is pointed out that statutory limitations in state Legislatures to curtail the expenditures of cities instead of the property tax rate would go far toward reaching the tax trouble at its source and prevent too high taxes from being imposed. The real control should be at the expenditure end, the report holds.

It is pointed out that property taxes are now becoming less important and that other types of taxes are taking their place. Cities are depending upon state-collected, locally distributed taxes as well as miscellaneous taxes locally levied and miscellaneous license taxes, instead of property taxes.

With these new types of taxes, consideration should be given to different methods of controlling expenditures, the report states. In other words, it would be better to say to a city, "Now you can spend only $50,000,000 this year for your corporate expenses," thus putting a definite limit on the expenditures, than to say, "Your tax rate should be $3.39 on each $100," it is explained.

"The vast growth in revenues through sources other than property taxes now being enjoyed by the state government, which has relinquished the property tax," the report continues, "and the constant urge for more subjects and objects of taxation, both for state and local purposes, as evidenced by the swarm of bills introduced in the last General Assembly, emphasizes the importance of devising expenditure controls and, if possible, of imposing statutory limits upon expenditures in order to keep the load of taxes of all kinds from becoming an intolerable burden upon the community and its citizens."

The Civic Federation and Bureau of Public Efficiency favors the new preadjudication bill which was passed at the last Illinois legislative session and is now being tested for its constitutionality. If the bill is upheld, the organization points out that it will be a help to all the taxpayers inasmuch as, under it, all taxpayers will benefit when a levy is contested and found to be invalid.

"Enactment of the so-called preadjudication bill, providing for legal contests of illegal tax levies in time to give all taxpayers alike relief from taxes found by the courts to be invalid, will represent a distinct advance in fair and uniform treatment for all taxpayers in Chicago," the report states.

In connection with this bill, the report urges that a careful scrutiny and analysis of appropriation and tax levy ordinances of the various governments be made as a basis for possible legal objections. Such an analysis will have its greatest value as a basis for urging greater economies by the governments themselves and for argument in the legislature against requests for unnecessary taxing authority.

The Civic Federation and Bureau of Public Efficiency which collects, compiles, and presents data concerning the cost of local government for the information and advice of public officials, citizens, and property owners listed its accomplishments month by month during the year. Among its other activities it urged the finance committee of the City Council at its public budget hearing to keep its appropriations within known current revenues and to refrain from asking the General Assembly during the coming session for increased taxing power. Assurances were given at this meeting, and kept, that the Legislature would not be asked to increase the city's property tax, the report said.

Butchers Escape High Price Blame

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (AP) — Neither the butcher nor the packer was to blame for high retail meat prices, John A. Kotal, secretary of the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers, said yesterday.

"The shortage in the total meat supply, particularly of the better grades of beef, is due principally to the drought and the resultant feed shortages," Mr. Kotal said in an address prepared for delivery before a session of the Institute of American Meat Packers. He continued:

"Personally, I think 50 cents a pound pork chops and 90 cents a pound choice grade porterhouse steak to the consumer are entirely too high and have no place in the American standard of living. Something is wrong with a nation such as ours when with 48 states we are unable to produce livestock to feed 150,000,000 people, when some of the European nations can feed 85,000,000 people on ground little larger than the State of Illinois or Wisconsin, and at prices lower than those we now encounter."

Canada Must Import Seed

OTTAWA, Oct. 23 (CP)—Canada faces a serious shortage of clover and grass seeds for spring sowing which will necessitate considerable importation of seeds, the Department of Agriculture has disclosed. High prices are the rule and imports have already started to come in.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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ALLSTON, MASS.—Business girl will rent room or share apartment near Harvard Ave. Phone STA. 5301. Call evenings.

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Very choice rooms with or without private bath, single or double, weekly or daily rate; very centrally located.

BOSTON, 144 St. Botolph St., Suite 1—Living room and alcove in private home; also, very light side room. MRS. LEVER.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Unusually large, well-furnished single or double rooms in modern attractive home; fine neighborhood. LON. 7103.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Double and single rooms in attractive home; near Coolidge Cor. and Commonwealth Ave. ASP. 1460.

BROOKLINE, Mass., near Longwood Towers—Large, sunny, double room, in comfortable home. Asp. 8083.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny room for a woman in an apartment house conveniently located; privileges. Tel. TRO 6607.

N. Y. C.—Large, furnished, double, back parlor, with private bath, newly decorated, kitchenette; good transportation. 127 W. 78th St.

N. Y. C., 600 West 141 St., Apt. 31—Cheerful room, nice outlook, two windows, quiet home, $6.00. Call after seven.

PELHAM, N. Y.—Large, cozy room, private bath, 1-2 persons; refined home; walking distance station-church; meals obtainable. Pel. 0355.

WINTHROP, MASS.—A real home is offered to gentleman or couple; living-bedroom or two connecting sunny rooms with home privileges; with or without garage. 20 Chester Avenue. OCEan 0938.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COUPLE desires position; licensed chauffeur-houseman; reliable; good references. Write Box P-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COOK-HOUSEMAN (colored) wishes position; private family; references. ED. 4-7469 (New York City).

M. I. T. electrical graduate, experienced factory designing, production, orders, correspondence, field to district sales engineer; then operated own agency, selling to utilities, engineers, etc.; can you help me find my place? Boston preferred. Box L-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY to gentlemen of means, executive with initiative, versatility and prestige; single, able to locate anywhere. C. H. BROWN, 397 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

YOUNG man, companion-nurse, experienced, desires position with refined gentleman; free to travel; refs Box N-43, The Christian Science Monitor Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AS MANAGING or companion housekeeper in large or small family; experienced; available at once. Box X-51, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

COMPANION-Housekeeper, or any need considered by middle-aged woman; plain, clean, willing worker; references; Christian Scientists home preferred; moderate wage desired. MRS. STEVENS, 1923 Dill Ave., Linden, N. J.

MIDDLE-AGED woman wishes position as housekeeper-companion to elderly lady, couple or business woman; good education; references. Box N-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

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PIANIST, 5 years a conservatory teacher, desires pupils; attractive rates; will come to homes. See LOUISE H. JOHNSON, Mus. B., 63 Gainsboro St., Boston. Kenmore 7689.

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LEGAL NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON
To the Board of Street Commissioners:
Boston, Oct. 15, 1937.
APPLICATION

For the lawful use of the herein described building, application is hereby made for a permit to erect a private garage and also for a license to use the land on which such building is to be situated for the KEEPING-STORAGE of: (Kind and quantity of article) Gasoline in tank of one (1) tractor; Location of land, 107 Falmouth St., Ward 4; Nearest cross street, St. Paul St.; Owner of land, The First Church of Christ, Scientist; Address, 107 Falmouth St., City; Dimensions of land: Ft. front 100, Ft. deep 300, Area sq. ft. 31,748; Number of buildings or structures on land, the use of which requires land to be licensed, one; Manner of keeping, in tank of one (1) tractor.
The First Church of Christ, Scientist
(Signature of applicant)
by Frank C. Fullerton
City of Boston.
In Board of Street Commissioners,
Oct. 15, 1937.

In the foregoing petition, it is hereby ORDERED, that notice be given by the petitioner to all persons interested that this Board will on Monday, the 25th day of October, at 10:30 a. m. consider the expediency of granting the prayer of said petition when any person objecting thereto may appear and be heard; said notice to be given by the publication of a copy of said petition with this order of notice thereon in The Christian Science Monitor and by mailing by prepaid registered mail a copy to every owner of record of each parcel of land abutting the parcel of land on which the building proposed to be erected for, or maintained as a garage is to be or is situated.

FARIS S. MALOUF, Chairman.
THOMAS A. FITZGERALD,
WILLIAM C. S. HEALEY,
Street Commissioners.
A true copy. Attest:
CORNELIUS A. REARDON, Secretary.

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Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of this advertising investment.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

VIOLA JOHNS' BEAUTY SALON
Featuring Undine Permanents
No Electricity
No Wires
No Harmful Chemicals Used
Air Conditioned and Remodeled
317 W. Forsyth St Phone 5-7673

WHIDDON'S
"There's One Near You"
Fancy Groceries and Meats

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8.45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162
Cosmetics—Toilet Goods
Candies—Sodas—Sandwiches
at the Friendly Shop
Schrager's
BISCAYNE BLVD AT THIRD STREET

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings — Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

INSURANCE
of all kinds
BAKER INSURANCE AGENCY
(Formerly W. W. Baker, Inc.)
1125 INGRAHAM BLDG. PHONE 3-4949

LLOYD PRINTING, Inc.

1800 N MIAMI AVENUE Tel 2-4743
PLANT PHONE 7-3216

METROPOLITAN
Cleaners and Dyers
1085 N. W. 62ND STREET
"We cater to the most discriminating"

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph 2-7696

RESTAURANT TROCADERO
168 N. E. FORTIETH STREET
Across from Biltmore Theatre, Buena Vista
Catering to Home Folks of Miami
Serving only the best foods, prepared with appreciation and care, served to your liking.

"ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT *PAINT*"
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
56 West Flagler Phone 2-7443

WEDDERSPOON'S
Plaza Delicatessen
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Sandwiches Ice Cream
PHONE 4-1922
Main Highway Coconut Grove

WHITE BELT DAIRY
Milk and Dairy Products
OLD PLANTATION
ICE CREAM
Phone 1-2411

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 86th Street and Federal Highway

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Louis' Patio Grill
731 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach
OPEN YEAR ROUND
Summer special, 75c and $1.00 dinners
Served from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Business Men's Lunch Served from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., 50c

ORLANDO

Lloyd's
FURNITURE COMPANY
Homefurnishings
Tropical Furniture for Tropical Homes
Orange Ave. at Marks

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Where your patronage is appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS
138 E. CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

Mills & Nebraska
PAINTS
Lumber
ROOFINGS
CENTRAL FLORIDA LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.

ALL AMERICAN THRIFT STORES
Quality
GROCERIES—MEATS—FRUITS
VEGETABLES
1115 East Colonial Drive
S. E. Cor. Orange and Jackson

Central Florida's Largest Stove Dealers
Also—Furniture at
TURNERS
140 W. Central 384 No. Orange Ave.
Orlando, Fla.

Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Upstairs

Beautician, Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot Be Equaled for Beauty and Permanence

Visit Our
Economy Dress Shop
D

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

Shop at Sears Completely Air-Conditioned in Tampa

New Departments Complete Lines

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.

Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products

WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

GLIDDEN PAINTS

"Everywhere on Everything"

JAP-A-LAC Headquarters

The Glidden Paint Store

800 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla

The Only Complete Fashion Store in West Palm Beach

HATCH'S

LOGAN-MOORE-SHIRK LUMBER CO.

One Square South of Belvedere Rd. and F. E. C. Ry.

Lumber and Building Material

TEL. 8161

Forrestdale Apts.

Two and three-room apts. Completely furnished, including all utilities.

Tel. 4404 420 Hibiscus Ave.

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

LOGAN-MOORE-SHIRK LUMBER CO.

One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.

Lumber and Building Material

TEL. 8161

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
9 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Katherine-K. foundations Styled by KELLOGG

Nationally Advertised in Monitor
Atlanta Office, 180 Peachtree St., Third Floor
Phone Jackson 3453

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know

Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories

PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300

An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 BROAD N. W. WA. 5789

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon N. E.
All Methods of Permanent Waving. All Lines of Beauty Culture
Phone Jackson 8351
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Mgr
We Try to Please

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY

- Real Estate — Renting
- Loans — Insurance

Telephone Walnut 0100
HEALEY BLDG. ATLANTA

Nationally Known

SHOES for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN

Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family

BYCK'S 283 PEACHTREE STREET

Schneider & Son Jewelers
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

For Fine Foods
at Economical Prices Call Us

Echols & Lyle, Inc.

818 N. Highland Ave	He 0544
1399 N. Highland Ave.	Ve 3516
430 Moreland Ave. N. E.	Ja 0546

Chajage's

"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
HENRY SOBELSON, Prop.
220 Peachtree Street

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

MACON (Continued)

Shop at Sears and Save

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1890

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER

We protect your Linen in every way. Quality first is our motto.

DIAL 3-5191

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CAIRO. 15 Charia Amir Hussein, Ghezireh—Very comfortable board residence. English house; excellent cooking; good service; moderate terms; good locality near Ghezireh Sporting Club

POST WANTED

POST WANTED—Jeune fille suisse allemande quittant l'école desire se placer dans la Suisse romande pour aider dans un ménage et dans un magasin. Offres à Mme. Hallauer, Mühlebachstrasse 72, Zurich. Swiss girl requires post in French-speaking Switzerland.

TEACHERS

PARIS — Mademoiselle WEHRLY, 66 rue d'Alesia, 14e. Violin, Solfeggio Teacher. Paris Conservatory Diplomas. Private Pupils.

Europe

AUSTRIA

VIENNA

WAGNER *Linoleum Teppiche*
Wien I., Hoher Markt 3
Tel. U 20-2-18 Carpets

GRABEN-FRISIER-SALON *für Damen und Herren*
Jack SPEIGNER
Wien I., Graben 12. Tel. R 28-198
Eingang im Hausflur Hairdresser

RUDOLF GEBURTH *Kommanditges.*
Oefen Herde Luftheizungen
Wien VII., Kaiserstrasse 71
Tel. B 32-4-87 Fuel

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

DECORATION HOUSE PAINTING SIGNBOARDS
GEORG TALMER
Kronprinsesse Sofiesvej II
Telf. Godt. 8215

FONNESBECH
The Ladies' Shop
KØBENHAVN

Delicious Smørrebrød
Danish speciality for lunch or party.
Fabrik.-A/S Vester Farimagsgade 11
Kobenhavn Smørrebrød Central 7075
3 Ledninger Fri Notering

COURT HAIRDRESSER—PERFUMERY
LOUIS PEELMAN'S, Succ.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
Permanent Waving. Manicure
Lille Kongensgade 1 Central 7042

A/s LÆDERHUSET HANSA
VESTERBROGADE 10
FANCY LEATHERGOODS
SHOE DEPARTMENT
PERFUMERY TEA ROOM

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
Sv. ENGGAARD PEDERSEN
BREDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 1009

NORWAY

OSLO

ORCHIDÉE PARFUMERIE
BYGDÖ ALLE 66
Finest Toilet Articles, Soaps, etc.
TELEPHONE 47421

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

FUNCK & CARLSSON
Tapetaffär
Etabl. 1904
26 Malmskillnadsgatan 26
Tel. 10 93 65 & 20 05 60
(WALLPAPER)

PRISBELÖNTA SMÅKAKOR
Pepparkakor, Skorpor
LEKSANDSBAGERIET
Nybrogatan 69. Tel. 600979

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Küchenartikel-Eisenwaren
STRAHM
Greifengasse 38
(Kitchen Utensils, Ironmongery)

BERNE

WORMSER Since Speisegeschäft
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 69
Bern, Spitalgasse 4 Interlaken
(KNITTED GOODS)

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Our HOSIERY and GLOVE DEPARTMENT *offers you best qualities at reasonable prices.*
Au Bon Marche
Spitalgasse 3-7, Berne

Pelzhaus
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality and style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

Wollenhof
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Käfigturm BERN
UNTERWASCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRUMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

Bossart Effingerstr. 1, Bern
CURTAINS CARPETS
LINOLEUM
INTERIOR DECORATION
Household and Kitchen Articles
"Le Rêve" Stoves for gas, electricity and wood.
PRIMAGAS cooking installations — AGA stoves—"Fresco Electric" Refrigerators—General stoves.
MEYER & CO., Bollwerk 21, Bern.
Tel. 24.173

C. Hefti
MARKTGASSE 51 II
Modes Berne

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
Marktgasse 14
Bern's stationery shop
Fountain pens, visiting cards.

Dachdecker- und Maurergeschäft
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf & Siegenthaler
Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 35.632

COAL GASOIL BENZINE
MOTOR OIL
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Marktgasse 51 Tel. 27.181

Meltonian Cream for Good Shoes
Shoes made to measure
E. SCHULZE-KRÖPFLI
All repairs at moderate prices
Wallgasse 6.
Tel. 32.636

BIEL

Regenschirme, Schürzen, Damenunterwäsche, Kinderartikel
4 Jahreszeiten
M. Kurth—Neuengasse 43—Tel. 3056
Umbrellas. Underwear. etc.

Moderne Reiseartikel
Kinderwagen - Puppenwagen
MARFURT und WIRZ
52 Centralstrasse
bei der Kantonalbank
(All travelling requisites)

WWB
HOLZ
KOHLEN
HEIZOEL
W. Wyssbrod
Tel. 33.87
Coal

GUTE SCHUHE
SCHÖNE SCHUHE
dann
SCHMID A. G.
28 Nidaugasse—Shoes

Schürch
Damen-Herren-& Kinderwäsche
First Class Underwear
Mühlebrücke Pont du Moulin

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T. S. F. Disques
Bruckner-Guignard
RUE DU RHONE, 98.

INTERLAKEN

RAEUBER & CO'S.
Provision Stores
Groceries, Preserves, Chocolates
Interlaken, and branches throughout Bernese Oberland

LAUSANNE

Buy your silk or wool materials at
SILVAIN BLOCH
Always a big selection of new colourings and designs for day and evening wear and only the finest quality at the most reasonable prices.

FISCHER'S MARKET
FISH, POULTRY, FOWL
Canned Goods
LOUVE 5 TEL. 22.136

FINEST GROCERY STORE
A. Gantin-Crausaz
Rue Enning 6
All Swiss CHocolates
State Salt
Delivery to Domicile Tel. 23.011

MERSMANN Rue de Bourg 10
Watchmaker -:- Jeweller
Vacheron & Constantin—Zenith
Longines—Omega Agency
Repairing Tel. 23.234

SWITZERLAND

NEUCHATEL

Delachaux & Niestle S. A.
Rue de l'Hôpital
Librairie — Papéterie
Bibles — Psautiers
(BOOKSELLERS)

CORMONDRECHE
EMILE GOSTELI, ARCHITECTE
Plans, Devis, Expertises
Avenue Beauregard Tel. 61.402
(Architect)

PAUL MATTHEY
Rue des Terreaux I
Horlogerie, Bijouterie, Réparations.
Watches and Jewellery

NIDAU b/Biel

ZENTRALHEIZUNGEN
Jeder Grösse
Etagenheizungen. Oelfeuerungen
Automatische Kohlenfeuerungen
Boileranlagen, Entkalkungen
H. Bünzli Nidau-Biel
Expertisen Tel. 37.32
Central Heating

ST. GALLEN

For a good Wireless Set with Oversea Reception come to
E. Grossenbacher
Neugasse 25 Telephon 175

M. Wappler-Friderich
MULTERGASSE 10
First Quality: Leather Gloves
Leder Handschuhe, Mercerie.

DRUG STORE
PFANNENSTIEL & TOBLER
Marktgasse 18
Non-Alcoholic Drinks
Mineral Waters—Syrups

STATIONERY
For Personal and Business use
Fountain Pens
P. GIMMI & CIE. Neugasse 52

WÄDENSWIL–ZURICH

C. KUBLI
Seehofstrasse Tel. 956.686
Schreibmaschinen
Reparaturen - Revisionen
Neue Maschinen - Occasions
TYPEWRITERS

ZURICH

LEINEN
Für Bett- Tisch- und Küchenwäsche, Vorhänge und Divandecken

Leinenweberei Langenthal A.G.
Spezialhaus für Aussteuern
Zürich, Strehlgasse 29 Tel. 57.104
Bahnhofplatz 9 Zürich 1.

H. RÜEGG-PERRY & Co
The House for Carpets
Linoleum, Oriental Carpets
Travelling Rugs

SCHUHHAUS
Schonegg
QUALITÄTS SCHUHE
Langstrasse 11 Tel. 33.150
Grosse Auswahl
Spezialität "Prothos" Schuhe.
(SHOES)

Joh. Fischer, Zurich
Schlossgasse 24
Sanitäre Anlagen, Zentralheizungen.
(Plumbing, Central Heating)

Koch-Kunst. Koch-Buch.
Privatkochschule von E. Fülscher
Plattenstrasse 86. Zürich 7
Tel. 24.461
(Cookery School)

Schuhhaus Ochsner
Das Schuhhaus mit der grossen Marken-Auswahl
Limmatquai 84 Tel. 41301 Shoe-house

Albrecht Schlapfer & Co.
Linthescherplatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

J. GULDENER
Knüslistrasse 4—Hohlstrasse
HOLZ & KOHLEN
Koks für Zentralheizungen
Tel. 52.861 (FUEL)

GASSMANN
Zürich, Poststrasse 7 und Bahnhofstrasse 24
beim Parade Platz
First Class House of Ladies' and Children's Garments

Bäckerei - Conditorei
K. HIEMEYER
Limmatstrasse 123 Tel. 31.482
Baker and Confectioner

F. Willy Schurter
Bahnhofstrasse 61, Zürich 1. Tel. 74.822
Knitted Dresses for town and sports wear, handknitted Blouses and Jumpers. Scarves—*Latest Styles*
Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
Tel. 34.686 u. 34.687
Tel. Adr.: Blumenkrämer (Florist)

Franz Kramer
Tapezierer und Dekorateur
Kreuzstr. 43 Tel. 28.841 Zürich 8.
(Upholsterer and Decorator)

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH (Continued)

HERRENHÜTE
Mützen, Schirme
Geiger & Futter
Limmatquai 138
Gentlemen's Hats, Umbrellas

RADIO Baumann
All the best makes of receivers
Prompter Reparaturdienst
Phone 44.442 Mühlebachstr. 6

English Reading Circle
Englischer Lese-Zirkel. Auch Lese- und Uebersetzungs-Uebungen für Einzelne.
Frau J. Monnier, Streulistrasse 76

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY

Cleghorns prides itself in gathering together only the smartest and best in men's, women's and children's wear, thus enabling you to shop with the utmost confidence.

Adderley Street, Cape Town
Eloff Street, Johannesburg
Market Square, Port Elizabeth

Cafés at Cape Town and Port Elizabeth

MURDOCK'S
Reliable
Jewellers - Diamond Merchants
Watchmakers
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
100 ADDERLEY STREET
P. O. Box 901 Telephone 2-6461

Madame Grace
American Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town
Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St. Woodstock

The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

SEA POINT
DEACON & WILSON
GROCERS
and PROVISION MERCHANTS
for quality and service.
Daily Deliveries.
Regent Road Tel. Sea Point 4-2492
Sea Point Terminus Tel. Sea Point 4-3089

DURBAN

When Buying Flowers Try
HOWDENS
(Managress:—Miss Molly Mills)
FLORISTS—NURSERYMEN—SEEDSMEN
Specialists in
Bouquets and Floral Decorations
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 WEST ST. Phone 25321
Residence 46671

WINTONS
The Men's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all men's apparel. Moderately priced.
376 WEST ST. Phone 25289

Wakeling Bros. & Clarke Ltd.
Family Grocers
Give Your Monthly Order to us.
We Sell at Bazaar Prices.
Try our New Sweets, "Orange Delight"
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
Just Phone 26321 472 West St.

Short & McDonald
Building Contractors
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
ESTIMATES WILLINGLY GIVEN
Phone 36852 256 Stamford Hill Rd.

For All Printing—Remember PHONE 21465

ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

HARRY FRANCE
Specializes in
Fish Poultry Game
Butter Eggs Bacon
Stalls 1 and 6, City Market
TELEPHONE NO. 25528

Adams & Co., Ltd.
Stationers and Booksellers
For Stationery. Fountain Pens. Standard Literature. Latest Fiction. Juvenile and School Books.
341 WEST ST. Phone 21981

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

HOOPER MOTORS PTY. - - - - - - LTD.
'Sales on Service'
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
179/181 WEST ST. & 164 SMITH ST. DURBAN
225 COMMERCIAL RD., MARITZBURG

P.S. Day and Night Service available. Phone 23785 Durban and 4189 Maritzburg.

• PETROL • OILS

The Departmental Store with an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites
235 Pine Street Phone 20521

Oldfields for FURNITURE
Carpets
Curtain Fabrics
Phone 21758 513-515 WEST STREET

H. W. DINGLEY
Specialist in:
Motor Coach Work
Painting and Upholstery
Body Repairs and Metal Work
Estimates Willingly Given—
52 Milne St. (near Beach) Phone 20822

Kilburn & White
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Stock Electric Stoves, Refrigerators and Lamps. Electrical Installations and Repairs a Speciality.
557 West St. Phone 20136

ANSTEY'S
"The Modern Store"
Durban's Leading Fashion House
Drapers, Ladies' and Children's Outfitters and Shoemen
380 West St. Phone 23582

WATCHES—JEWELLERY—GIFTS
For Every Occasion
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
Lovell S. Robertson
9 Castle Arcade Phone 25464

LOWTHERS
BREAD and CAKES

Buy WHEATALIN (WHOLE MEAL) BREAD
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

ISIPINGO BEACH

For an Ideal Holiday Try
"BRAESIDE"
Beautifully Situated
Excellent Cuisine
Electric Light. Water Borne Sewerage
Golf. Bowls. Tennis. Fishing
Proprietress: Mrs. F. K. Hoad Phone 60

JOHANNESBURG

You Get A Good Deal at

MODERN ARTISTIC GLASSWARE POTTERY
FANCY GOODS
HEN WOOD
Domestic HARDWARE, TOOLS, etc.
JOHANNESBURG, SPRINGS and DURBAN

OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
DEPENDABLE GOODS
UTMOST VALUES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
JOHN ORR & Co
JOHANNESBURG

Patersons TEA LOUNGE
Specialise in
Fruit, Salad, Fish, Meat and Sandwich Lunches
Royal Arcade, Pritchard Street

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people, reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

For Dependable Tailoring
shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

MARIE LYNCH & CO.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS
3 HOEK ST., opposite "THE METRO"
P. O. Box 2632 Phone 22-2480

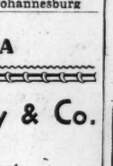
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

"Fairhaven"
Residential Hotel
CHARLTON TERRACE (off Harrow Road)
Superior accommodation. Delightful Gardens. Tennis. Ping-Pong. Lock-up Garages. On Bus route. Terms moderate. Guests met on request. Phone 24-2505.

BEATRICE
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Parlours
Latest method of Permanent Waving. Hair Tinting and Dyeing, and all branches of Hairdressing and Beauty Culture.
Phone 22-7161 for appointment.
80 Smal Street
(near Post Office)



PIETERMARITZBURG

Ask your dealer for:—
EUZOL GRAPE AND MALT VINEGARS
EUZOL CLOUDY AMMONIA
EUZOL WASHING SODA, 3-lb. Pkts.
EUZOL BRASS POLISH
EUZOL SALAD AND COOKING OILS
EUZOL SHEEP DIP
EMCO FLOOR POLISH AND STOEP RE-VIVER
EUZOLIZE MOTOR CAR POLISH
All are High Quality Products made by Euzol Manufacturing Coy. Jacobs.
PHONE 81725

Mackay Bros. & McMahon Ltd.
KELVINATOR REFRIGERATORS
"HIS MASTER'S VOICE" Radio and Records—Pianos and Music
180 Church Street Phone 2570

Say It With Flowers
Artistic Floral Designs
a Speciality
Choice Cut Flowers
MISS M. TURNBULL
192 Church Street Phone 4221

PORT ELIZABETH

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Eastern Province
16 Main Street, PORT ELIZABETH
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at
Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg

PRETORIA

Beckett, Murray & Co.
(Pty.) LTD.
Pretoria's Most Progressive Store

Smart Fashions for limited incomes

QUALITY
SERVICE AND
CIVILITY

298 Church St., Pretoria and Roodepoort.

Eves *Millinery and Gowns*
234 Church St.
Central
Phone 2395

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VICTORIA

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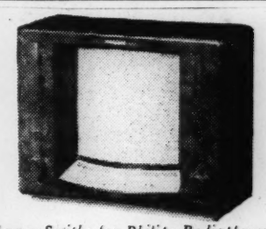

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VICTORIA (Continued)

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

'Heidi' Shirley Temple's Latest Starring Vehicle

Counsel for Crime (Columbia)—Young prosecuting attorney sends a criminal lawyer—his own father, though he doesn't know it—to prison on a murder charge when the father could prove his innocence by revealing that the murder was committed to protect the secret of the son's birth. Good courtroom melodrama and a fairly strong crusade against dishonesty practised by lawyers who serve criminals. Otto Kruger, Douglass Montgomery, Nana Bryant.—Adults and mature young people.

Dreaming Lips (United Artists)—Triangle situation serves as plot for a film tragedy concerning a wife who chooses suicide rather than tell her husband of a new love. Produced in England, directed by Dr. Paul Czinner, it is enacted with sincerity and brilliance by Elisabeth Bergner, Raymond Massey and Romney Brent.—Adults.

Heidi (20th-Fox)—Shirley Temple fans, especially those who regard her as potentially a dramatic actress, will probably find this her best picture. Adapted from Johanna Spyri's childhood story, it tells how Heidi softens a lonely grandfather, encourages a little invalid girl to walk, saves the girl's wealthy father from the marital machinations of a housekeeper, and is herself barely saved from being sold to the gypsies. The tears flow copiously at times, but there are also many moments of comedy and Shirley does a little song called, "In Our Little Wooden Shoes." Jean Hersholt, Arthur Treacher, Helen Westley, Pauline Moore, Thomas Beck, Mary Nash, Sidney Blackmer, Mady Christians, Marcia Mae Jones.—Family.

Hoosier Schoolboy (Monogram)—If all Hollywood youngsters were like Mickey Rooney, the reviewers' lot would be a far happier one. Master Rooney again turns in a fine performance as the school incorrigible from the wrong side of the railroad tracks who with his drunken father—a shell-shocked World War veteran—responds to the kind-hearted interest of a young schoolteacher. There are also matters concerning a milk strike and how it is settled, indirectly through the teacher's efforts. Anne Nagel, Frank Shields, Edward Pawley.—Family.

Life Begins in College (20th-Fox)—The Ritz Brothers climax their absurd antics by winning the final touchdown for dear old Lombardy with a brand of football not seen before even on movie gridirons. If you like your football musicals with all the fixings—rah-rah, romance, singing coeds, and slapstick antics of the wildest sort—this is your dish, done to a Hollywood turn. Joan Davis, Tony Martin, Gloria Stuart, Fred Stone, Nat Pendleton, Dick Baldwin, Joan Marsh.—Family.

100 Men and a Girl (Universal)—Wholesome, original and amusing. Deanna Durbin refuses to be downed by disappointment and is rewarded finally when Leopold Stokowski, with scarcely a raise of the celebrated eyebrow, consents to conduct her symphony orchestra of 100 unemployed musicians. The recording is the high point of an excellently produced film. Adolphe Menjou, Mischa Auer, Eugene Pallette, Alice Brady, Jack Smart, Billy Gilbert.—Family.

Tales From the Vienna Woods (Mondial)—Leo Slezak delightfully comic as ever, engineers romance between an impoverished young count with a much mortgaged castle and the girl he mistakenly supposes to be an American heiress. But again the wrong girl (a poor journalist) turns out to be the right girl and all ends happily with a carnival and the Vienna Philharmonic playing the waltz from which the title is taken. Magda Schneider, Wolf Albach-Retty, Truus Van Alten, Oscar Szabo.—Family.

They Won't Forget (Warner Bros.)—The best social drama so far this year and one of the most important films yet produced. With trip-hammer power, it drives home a message of how prejudice, fear and hatred seek to operate against justice and humanity. With a fine dispassionateness, Mervyn LeRoy details the events leading up to the lynching of a young schoolteacher who has been falsely convicted of murder. Acting and production excellent. Claude Rains, Gloria Dickson, Edward Norris, Otto Kruger, Allyn Joslyn.—Adults and mature young people.

Wallaby Jim of the Islands (Grand National)—They are a fighting, adventuring, carefree crew who people this typical yarn of plunder in the pearl beds. Wallaby Jim's weak partner betrays him to cut-throat rivals but the plot is foiled in the nick of time. Settings and atmosphere are well simulated. George Huston, Ruth, Coleman, Douglas Walton, William von Brincken, Mamo Clark.—Adults and young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Music for Madame," "Thin Ice," "Firefly," "Shall We Dance?" "A Family Affair," "Wings of the Morning," "Lloyds of London," "Captains Courageous," "A Day at the Races," "Slim," "Riding on Air," "The Prince and the Pauper."

Adults and Young People: "Forever Yours," "There Goes the Groom," "Vogues of 1938," "Under Western Eyes," "The Life of Emile Zola," "Souls at Sea," "Spanish Earth," "It's All Yours," "King Solomon's Mines," "The Last Night," "A Star Is Born," "Romeo and Juliet," "Make Way for Tomorrow."

Adults Only: "I Met Him in Paris," "Masquerade in Vienna," "Are We Civilized?" "Parnell."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'It Is I!'

A good game to end a perfect party is "It Is I."

One person goes to the front of the room and gives a comic imitation of someone else in the room; then the person imitated has to go to the front of the room and bow low three times and say, "It is I!"

Then the second person imitates someone else—and so on as long as you like.

There is a lot of fun in the game, and it can be made as long as you like. A prize may be given to the one who gave the best imitation.—Betty T., Dallas, Texas.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Here's a quotation by James Russell Lowell. Can you decipher it? As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another:

"GNN UFM TMGEULSEN ZMDULKMDUZ LD UFM RYCNJ RMLQF NMZZ UFGD G ZLDQNM NYXMNO GBULYD."

A Rebus

An 11-letter word is represented below in rebus form. The verse gives a clue. This is shared by a Cambridge, Mass., puzzler:

He sent his boy to college
It cost a wad of dough
And all he got to show for it
Was the REBUS shown below:

B

Letter Juggling

Two 10-letter words are possible from the 10 letters given below. Juggle or transpose them as you like, but use all 10 letters in each word:

A C D E E I L N R T

How Much Must Be Added?

In a certain alloy of 90 ounces of silver and copper there are 6 ounces of silver. How much copper must be added so that 10 ounces of the new alloy will contain 2-5 of an ounce of silver?

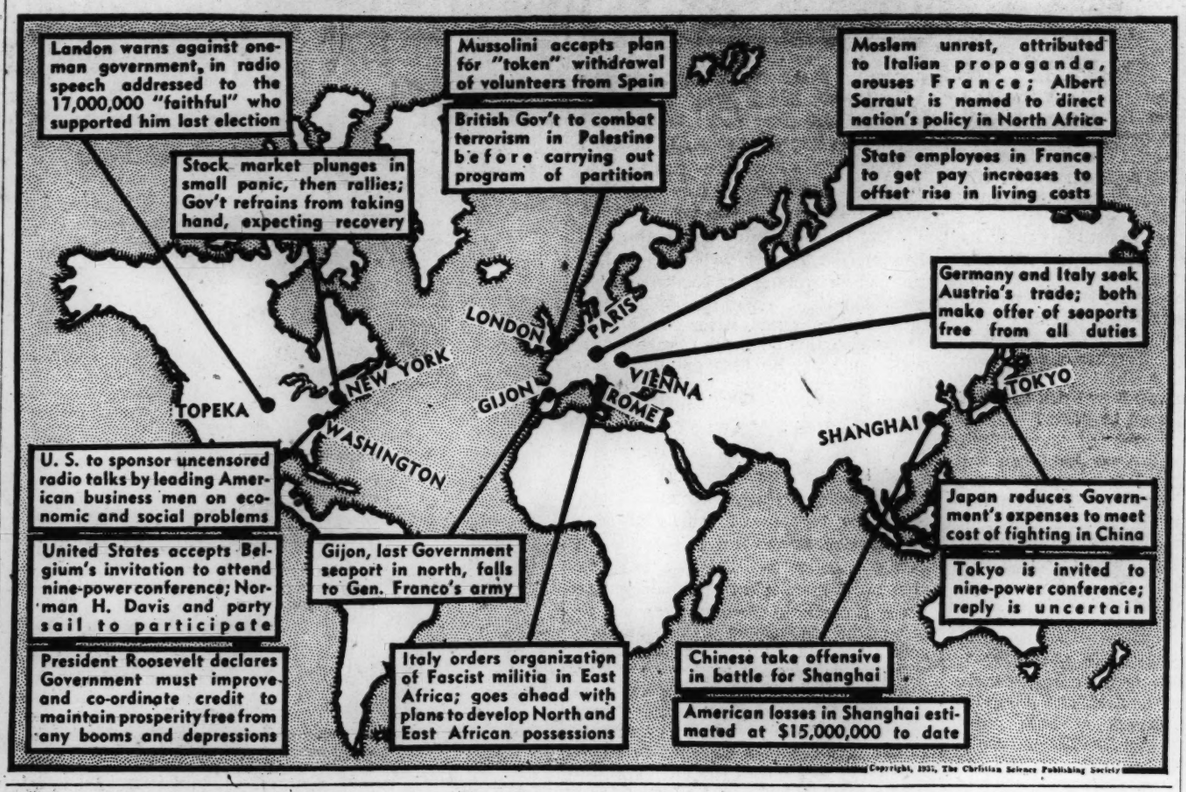
Juggled State Capitals

The practice in letter juggling above should serve you well in this puzzle. The letters in the names of the capitals of the 10 States listed have been arranged alphabetically. Can you unscramble the letters, and pair them off correctly as indicated by the example checked?

1	MASSACHUSETTS	DEPGITLNPRS	
2	CALIFORNIA	EHILNOPST	
3	GEORGIA	BOOST (BOSTON)	1
4	KANSAS	AILNOPT	
5	PENNSYLVANIA	AAALNTT	
6	VERMONT	AACEHORST	
7	ILLINOIS	DENNOT	
8	IDAHO	AEIOPT	
9	COLORADO	ABOHIRRSU	
10	WASHINGTON	BEIOS	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Landon warns against one-man government, in radio speech addressed to the 17,000,000 "faithful" who supported him last election
Mussolini accepts plan for "token" withdrawal of volunteers from Spain
Moslem unrest, attributed to Italian propaganda, arouses France; Albert Sarraut is named to direct nation's policy in North Africa
British Gov't to combat terrorism in Palestine before carrying out program of partition
Stock market plunges in small panic, then rallies; Gov't refrains from taking hand, expecting recovery
State employees in France to get pay increases to offset rise in living costs
Germany and Italy seek Austria's trade; both make offer of seaports free from all duties
LONDON
PARIS
NEW YORK
GIJON
VIENNA
ROME
TOKYO
SHANGHAI
WASHINGTON
TOPEKA
U. S. to sponsor uncensored radio talks by leading American business men on economic and social problems
Japan reduces Government's expenses to meet cost of fighting in China
United States accepts Belgium's invitation to attend nine-power conference; Norman H. Davis and party sail to participate
Gijon, last Government seaport in north, falls to Gen. Franco's army
Tokyo is invited to nine-power conference; reply is uncertain
President Roosevelt declares Government must improve and co-ordinate credit to maintain prosperity free from any booms and depressions
Italy orders organization of Fascist militia in East Africa; goes ahead with plans to develop North and East African possessions
Chinese take offensive in battle for Shanghai
American losses in Shanghai estimated at $15,000,000 to date
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Worth Knowing

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Exception: A war cloud has no silver lining.

Toronto Star: Insoluble problems: What do the ants do in winter when there are no picnics?

Humorist: "Hens can quite easily be kept in the average back garden," declares a poultry expert. We really must try to impress this on the owner of the hens next door.

Life: There are can-openers on the market now so efficient that they will do everything except say, "It has been so warm today I thought we would enjoy a cold dinner."

Washington Post: A Milwaukee jeweler suggests that a badge be given a person when he pays his taxes. In a way, the idea has merit, but after a taxpayer paid his taxes, what would he have left to pin the badge to?

Atlanta Journal: "The process of thinking draws the blood from the feet to the head," an educator informs us. This explains, perhaps, why, in so many cases, if you think twice about a proposition, you get cold feet.

Quotation for Today

A MAN who puts aside his religion because he is going into society, is like one taking off his shoes because he is going to walk upon thorns.—CECIL.

In Lighter Vein

Explanation

Says an Arctic missionary, "I have been colder in Boston waiting for a trolley car than I ever was in Alaska."

But Bostonians warm up when you know them.—Montreal Star.

Mother's Caution

"Jack says that when we're married he's never going to allow me out of his sight."

"I shouldn't worry about that, dear. What you want to know is how much he is going to allow you out of his income."—Pearson's.

Modern Humor

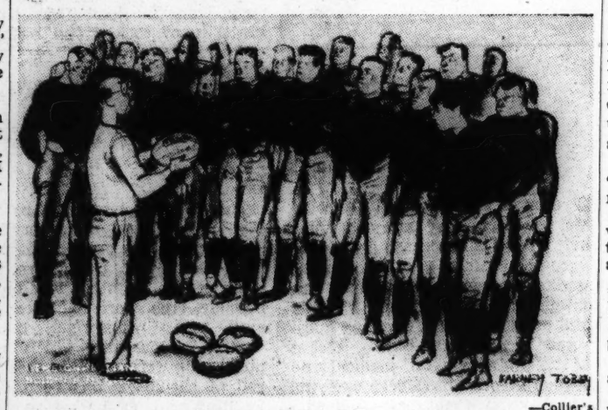
Fire Sale.
Milk-fed Chickens.
We Trust You.
Home Cooking.
Service Is Our Motto.
We Welcome Complaints.
All Leather.

Torture Cell

"Ha, ha! Ho, ho, ho!"

"Why the laugh?"

"I just put a woman into a room with a thousand hats and no mirror."—Neumode.



—Collier's

"To begin with—the game is played on a rectangular field, 360 feet long, and 160 feet wide, with a tightly inflated oblate spheroid commonly referred to as a pigskin."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Substance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brooklyn, N. Y.

On a corner in a busy section of Brooklyn, where a double two-way traffic passes, and where benches are numerous for those liking the outdoor air and sunshine, stands an elderly man selling peanuts, every Saturday.

A few weeks ago a man with two children came along, took four bags of peanuts, and handed the peanut man two dimes. The peanut man looked at the money in his hands, then ran after the man giving him back a dime. The man came back giving the dime back to the peanut man, and walked away.

"Hey," called the peanut man, "the peanuts are two bags for a nickel."

It took some explanation to convince the man that he had given too much money and that here was an honest vender.

A passer-by noticed this act of honesty, and shortly thereafter stopped at this man's stand and told him his act of honesty had been gratefully appreciated.

"Well, it's the best policy," he said.

She also found out that a dime meant much to him; for his worldly possessions were scanty these days, but that honesty meant more to him than riches.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Arbiter—*Ar'-bih-ter* (*a* as in arm, *i* short, *e* as in maker).

This word came to us without change in spelling or sense from the Latin *arbiter*, "umpire, judge"—literally, "one who comes to look on" (*ad*, "to," and *bitere*, "to come").

An arbiter has power to decide a matter in dispute. In some instances the term is applied to one who has absolute power not ofily to judge, but to determine, ordain, or rule.

Assiduously—*A-sid'-u-us-lih* (*a* as in account, *i*'s short, first *u* as in unite, second clipped-short as in circus).

The assiduous worker is one who literally sits close to his work; for the word comes to us from the Latin roots *ad*, "to, near," and *sedere*, "to sit," *assiduus* having been used in the sense of "sitting down to, applying closely to." The person who works assiduously, perseveres with diligence.

Note that a man who works industriously may work quite as hard as the one who works assiduously, but he may shift from one employment to another. The assiduous man does not leave his task until it is finished.

Chasten—*Chase'-n* (long *a*).

The Latin words *castus*, "pure," and *agere*, "to lead," were combined to form *castigare*, "to punish"; and on this foundation we have built our words "castigate," "chastize," and "chasten." The first two emphasize the thought of physical punishment to prevent the repetition of faults; the third suggests tribulation, by which one is reclaimed, refined, purified.

"Chastened," "chastening," and "chasteneth," in the 12th chapter of Hebrews, render Greek words which were commonly applied to the training or education of children, with due emphasis on discipline. But it is a comfort to the erring to remember that the chastening process is really one of making chaste or pure—a restoration to one's original purity.

Divest—Preferably *di-vest'* (long *i*).

The Latin *divestire* (*dis*, "apart," and *vestire*, "to clothe") meant "to unclothe"; and we continue to use our word in the specific sense of "to strip of clothing, arms, or equipage," and in the figurative sense of "to deprive, to dispossess."

Edify (I Thess. 5:11)—The Greek form here rendered "edify" is *oikodomeite*, literally, "build you up," for the verb has a specific relation to the building up of a house. Of course, the verb has here taken on the figurative meaning of "to establish and strengthen"; but an added significance may be felt if one will recall the careful planning, selection of site, choice of materials, etc., necessary in the construction of a house—and the "edifying," or building up, of one another might well be done with materials that endure.

Efface—*Eh-face'* (*e* short, *a* long)

This word comes to us through the French *effacer*, "to erase a face or appearance," from a combination of the Latin *ex*, "out," and *facies*, "the face." If we efface anything we cause it to disappear; we rub or wipe it out; we destroy it so that it does not reappear.

Grievous—In some sections there is occasionally heard a gratuitous and erroneous middle syllable, *gree'-vih(!)-us*. The word is properly sounded *greev'-us*.

Hallowed (Luke 11:2)—Preferably two syllables.

Hygiene—Preferably two syllables.

Loathe — Discriminate between "loathe" and "loath" by sounding the *th* in the first as in *then*, and in the second as in *thin*.

Oblivion—*Ob-liv'-ih-un*.

This word, derived from the Latin *oblivio*, "forgetfulness," suggests a blotting out so thorough that there is no longer any memory.

(Parenthetical matter)—The general rule is this: Read matter enclosed in parentheses at a slightly increased tempo, and in a lower tone, than is employed for the context.

Propensities — *Pro-pen'-sih-tiz* (*o* as in obey, *e* short, *i*'s clipped-short).

This word is derived from a combination of the Latin roots *pro*, "forward," and *pendere*, "to hang"; and thus it indicates a proneness, a strong leaning of the will, a lasting bent. As the roots suggest, the word points downward; and, consequently, propensities are usually of a low order.

Restitution — *Res-tih-tu'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

The Latin *restituere*, "to restore" (*re*, "back," and *statuere*, "to place"), lies back of our word, which we apply to the act of restoring anything to its rightful place or owner; also to the act of making good or of giving an equivalent for any loss or damage.

Solecism—The *o* is short, *sol'-e-sism* (*e* as in debate, *i* short).

The Athenians who colonized Soloi, Cilicia, so corrupted the Attic dialect that the Greek word *solotkismos* sprang into use, being applied to any incorrect or careless speaking or writing. Our derived "solecism" designates not only an ungrammatical or slovenly combination of words, but any impropriety, absurdity, or unfitness in manners, etc.

Travaileth—*Trav'-ale-eth* (first *a* short, second long, *e* short).

Ward—*Waurd.*

One who keeps ward over something, keeps guard; he is as a watchman, vigilant at his post. This is in keeping with the Anglo-Saxon *weard*, which as a masculine substantive denoted "guard, watchman," and as a feminine, "guarding, watching, protecting." Both senses are retained in our word.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Pool of Siloam

Starting from the Zion Gate of Jerusalem, and following a narrow winding track down the hill on which the city stands, the traveler reaches the Ain Silwan—the Biblical "pool of Siloam"—which is situated at the junction of the Kidron and Tyropoeon valleys, its position being clearly marked by a minaret which rises near by.

To this day, numbers of Arabs can be seen on their way to draw water at the pool which lies at the foot of a steep flight of steps, and is said to be about 20 feet deep. It still measures some 53 feet by 18, while in the olden days it was considerably larger.

There is general agreement that this is indeed the pool to which the Master directed the blind man, who forthwith washed away the clay with which his eyes had been anointed, and "came seeing" (John 9:7). At one end of the pool is seen the opening of a rock-hewn tunnel constructed by King Hezekiah in the eighth century B. C., and bringing water to the pool from the so-called "Virgin's fountain."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Bowl Covers

A woman is earning money from the sale (from door to door and to stores) of clever and practical food covers for the refrigerator. They are made of oiled silk, with a narrow string elastic round the edges, and are in sets of four in graduated sizes—the smallest being a size to fit a custard cup and the largest to fit a big mixing bowl. They make ideal coverings for bowls of food in the refrigerator because they prevent foods from evaporating, drying, and otherwise spoiling; also they keep odors from permeating other foods. This woman sells these covers four for $1.00, and is earning needed dollars.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Daily Anecdote

All Four of Them

While Horace Mann, the famous educator, was sitting in his study one day, a maddened man rushed into the room and challenged him to fight.

"My dear fellow," said Mr. Mann, "it would give me great pleasure to accommodate you, but I can't do it—the odds are so unfair. I am a Mann by name and a man by nature—that's two against one."

"Oh, come ahead!" replied the pugilistic intruder, "I am a man and a man beside myself. Let us four have a fight."

Friendship and Freedom

Friendship is a union of spirits, a marriage of hearts, and the bond thereof virtue. There can be no friendship where there is no freedom.—Penn.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "All the beautiful sentiments in the world weigh less than a single lovely action."

A Rebus: Since B is one-quarter of back, the answer, plainly, is Quarterback.

Letter Juggling: Credential, interlaced.

How Much Must Be Added?: 60 ounces.

Juggled State Capitals: Massachusetts—Boston; California—Sacramento; Georgia—Atlanta; Kansas—Topeka; Pennsylvania—Harrisburg; Vermont—Montpelier; Illinois—Springfield; Idaho—Boise; Colorado—Denver; Washington—Olympia.

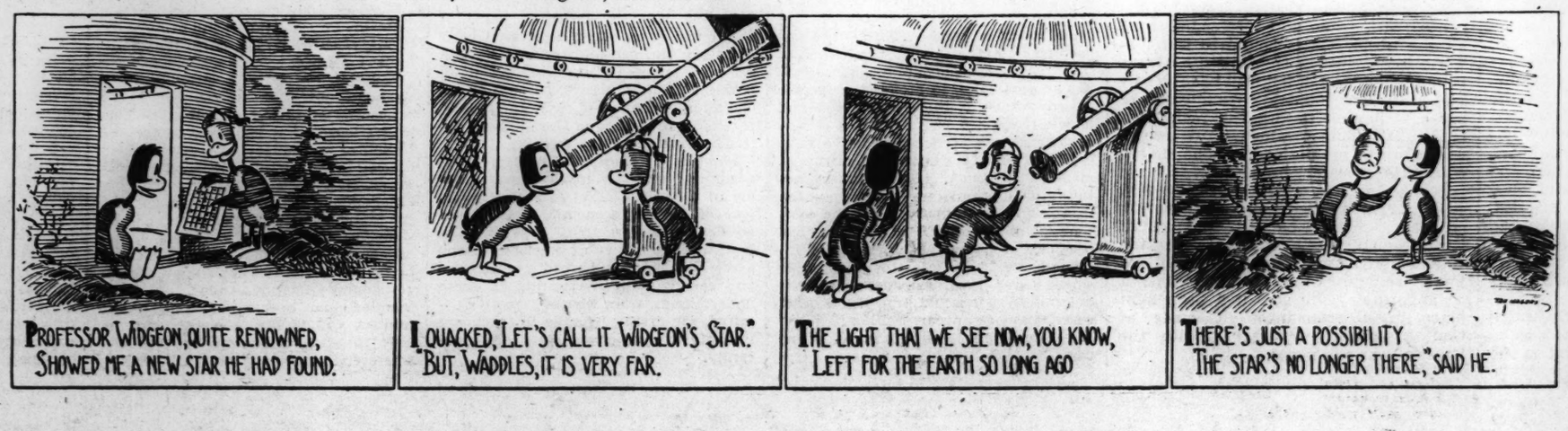
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Licking Business*

By LE PELLEY

PLUNKY — TAKE A LOOK AT THE ALL-DAY SUCKER I BOUGHT AT WIGGSBY'S FOR A NICKEL BECAUSE IT'S THEIR OPENING DAY !!
TUBBY — YOU'RE NOT GOING TO EAT ALL THAT ? !!
NO — NOT THIS ONE SUSIE !!
WHAT DO YOU MEAN — NOT THAT ONE ?
HYMIE GAVE ME AN IDEA WHAT TO DO WITH THIS ONE ....
I CAN IMAGINE
I'M GOING TO RENT IT OUT — 1 CENT FOR FIVE MINUTES OF LICKING .... THEN I'LL HAVE ENOUGH FOR ANOTHER SUCKER WITH A NICKEL LEFT OVER
YOU AND HYMIE !! YOU'RE THE LIMIT !!
WASH OFF LOLLIPOP HERE BEFORE RETURNING
1¢ FOR FIVE

The Adventures of Waddles —*Professor Widgeon, Astronomer*

By THE HAGERS


PROFESSOR WIDGEON, QUITE RENOWNED, SHOWED ME A NEW STAR HE HAD FOUND.
I QUACKED, "LET'S CALL IT WIDGEON'S STAR." "BUT, WADDLES, IT IS VERY FAR.
THE LIGHT THAT WE SEE NOW, YOU KNOW, LEFT FOR THE EARTH SO LONG AGO
THERE'S JUST A POSSIBILITY THE STAR'S NO LONGER THERE," SAID HE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Tiger's Bedfellows

FOR the last four years America's greatest city has encouraged the hope that it would join the parade of cities which have laid aside partisan politics to obtain honest, efficient government. Under the Fusion administration of Mayor LaGuardia, New York City has had that kind of government. Indeed, there have been distinct signs that it enjoyed that kind of government.

As a new mayoralty election approaches, it still appears that the majority of New Yorkers intend not only to keep their irascible and incorruptible Mayor but to give him the support of an anti-Tammany Board of Estimate and District Attorney. In the latter office, which is the key point in efforts to separate crime and politics, there is opportunity to install Thomas E. Dewey, the young lawyer who as special prosecutor has made a national name for himself by breaking up notorious rackets which had been allowed to terrorize business.

On the LaGuardia and Dewey records it would appear that no friends of good city government would find any reason for preferring a return to Tammany and tin boxes. Yet the lion and the lamb lying down together has never been as strange as some of the bedfellows produced by politics. In the present case the fusion of Republicans, Democrats and Labor Party elements to obtain good government appears to have been accomplished with less strain than some of the combinations that have been trying to get into the Tammany Wigwam.

Governor Lehman and Senator Wagner have joined "Al" Smith, "Jimmy" Walker and Postmaster General Farley in indorsing the Tammany ticket. But the Governor and the Senator plainly held their noses and gagged considerably in the swallowing, and Mr. Lehman still supports Mr. Dewey, whom he appointed.

Mr. Farley has just said that the Administration will not intervene in local elections, so it must be that his indorsement is "only personal." It has official effect, however, and the spectacle of the New Deal political chieftain coming out against a New Deal Mayor because he isn't a Democrat is almost as funny as Senator Copeland's effort in the primary to get the Tammany and Republican nominations for Mayor of New York as the anti-court plan candidate. And how does the President, close friend of Mayor LaGuardia and ardent advocate of good government, feel about this opposition to the man who has given New York the best government it has seen in years?

Of course one secret of Tammany's long debauch in New York has been the width of its political bed. Many times good Republicans have been accommodated there. And even this year, some of them, regarding Mr. LaGuardia as a New Dealer, are joining Mr. Farley, who regards him as a Republican. What kind of old deal this section of the elephant expects to get by bedding down in the Tiger's lair is still a mystery.

But what is happening in New York is no mystery. The people have had a taste of good government. And the memory of tin-box government is still fresh enough, revived by the fortuitous return of "Jimmy" Walker to the payroll, to make the comparison clear. The issue is honest, efficient non-party administration or Tammany Tweedling. The fact that 57,000 Democrats "wrote in" a nominally Republican Mayor's name on their Democratic primary ballots indicates that ordinary folk feel that the time for party lines and decision of city elections on national issues is past. If elephants and tigers can be bedfellows in the Tammany tent, a million Democrats, Republicans, Socialists and laborites should have no trouble getting together under the broad banner of good government.

Liquor: As It Was, As It Is

FOLLOWING the lead of the New Jersey tavern keepers, who recently resolved to clean up their business, the Pennsylvania Federation of Liquor Dealers have adopted resolutions to the same end after Attorney General Charles J. Margiotti warned them to clean house if they would avert a return to prohibition. The Attorney General backed up his argument by pointing to the results in 1223 Pennsylvania local option elections since repeal, in 960 of which either beer or liquor or both were outlawed.

What the liquor business is doing today is merely a repetition of what it has always done. The Pittsburgh Press, which does not believe in prohibition but sees Pennsylvania rushing pell-mell back into it, is publishing a series of highly descriptive stories showing the prevalence of all types of evil in connection with that city's saloons. These conditions existed a year ago, the Press says, and still exist:

> The honky-tonks, barbecues, one-man clubs and other dives in which liquor is sold in this county are worse than the old-time saloons ever dreamed of being. They pander to every form of vice. They sell to minors, to drunks, and after hours. Gambling and prostitution are an accompaniment to the sale of liquor in many of these establishments.

Were not these exactly the same offenses which the liquor business committed prior to prohibition? Was it not just such a series of outrages against individuals, families, and communities that caused towns, counties, states, and finally the nation to rise up against the liquor evil? Does anyone really believe that the liquor trade, fattening on the misery and degradation of thousands, is capable of reforming itself, even though it fears the consequences of its misdeeds?

Evangeline Again

ON OCTOBER thirtieth the heroine of Longfellow's famous narrative poem, "Evangeline," and the scenes of her wandering in search of her lost sweetheart, will be re-created in Louisiana and, to a lesser degree, elsewhere. Gov. Richard W. Leche, the Acadians of the southern state, and many celebrities will participate in the commemoration of this true story. Interest will be focused in the development of the Longfellow-Evangeline memorial park, also in the proposed Longfellow-Evangeline international highway planned to link the Grand Pré valley of Canada's Nova Scotia with Louisiana.

Ninety years ago the American epic was published. It pictures the forced evacuation of the French inhabitants of Acadia, later rechristened Nova Scotia, by the British in 1755. The men were deported first, thereby separating Emmeline Labiche (Evangeline) from her sweetheart. Through many years she sought him, and eventually located him as his life ebbed in an almshouse. She never married. Hawthorne, Longfellow, and Whittier had each contemplated doing the story. Though Whittier had made extensive preparations, he enthusiastically welcomed the Longfellow work as "an American poem with the lack of which British reviewers have so long reproached us."

The celebration will bring back to the Grand Pré residents the history of their valley. The millions who have read "Evangeline," in school or outside, will learn that the original five thousand Acadians have increased eightyfold in the nearly two centuries since they settled in the Bayou Teche country. Incidentally, they still speak the French of old Acadia, retain the same customs, and dress in the styles that their forefathers preferred long ago.

Trade Routes to Peace

THE fact that Britain has advanced some way in her new program of heavy rearmament has made Germany and Italy more inclined to seek an understanding with her. For the first time for several years the initiative has partially passed to the democratic countries, as an immediate result of the Nyon conference on Mediterranean "piracy."

Such was the situation when Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, addressed the Assembly of the League of Nations recently. What line would his country adopt, deeply concerned as it is in European affairs, yet more detached from them than any other European power?

Mr. Eden avoided the "deep and dangerous waters" of discarding non-intervention, though he admitted it was a "leaky dam." But he took the opportunity of making certain definite proposals which were evidently intended for the serious consideration of Germany and Italy. First, Germany demands colonies. Mr. Eden did not offer colonies. In the present state of opinion throughout the British Empire he could not have done so. But he did offer to satisfy those needs which have been the basis of the demand for colonies, namely the removal as far as possible of preferences which tend to deny access to raw materials. Only three per cent of the world's supply of raw materials is derived from all colonial territories taken together.

Secondly, Mr. Eden offered negotiation for the reduction of armaments. Britain is rearming. But she is willing that her armament should pave the way towards disarmament.

His economic proposals brought in the New World as well as the Old, and particularly the United States, and he spoke of the possibility of agreement on the most-favored-nation basis for a reduction of customs duties. Britain, it has to be remembered, faces in two directions. She is half in Europe, and half out of it. As a European, she cannot be indifferent to the conflicts between autocracy and democracy or to neighborly jealousies and the heaping up of armaments.

As head of the British Empire, concerned with trade and intercourse with all the world, she is bound to think in world terms, just as the United States is bound to do. Mr. Cordell Hull has recently said of his own country: "We must make our contribution toward the realization of conditions upon which peace everywhere can be maintained." Economic accord is the necessary preliminary to world peace, and one of the most feasible first steps towards rectifying the world's economy would be to put right the economic relations between the United States and Britain. Mr. Eden not merely recognizes that fact, but thinks it so important as to give it a prominent place in a pronouncement made at Geneva primarily concerned with the issues of war and peace.

Young Men and War

Book News of the Day

WHAT EVERY YOUNG MAN SHOULD KNOW ABOUT WAR, by Harold Shapiro (New York: Knight Publications. $1.50), is what many of them do know and many more suspect. Mr. Shapiro's presentation of this knowledge differs from most presentations, however, by his having allowed nothing of the subjective to enter his book. He paints the ruddy horrors of the battlefield with the colors that reports from medical authorities prescribe, never so much as intruding a tint or shade from his own mental palette. He asks questions, lets the authorities answer them from the pages of documents dated in the grueling World War years.

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But the effect on the reader is likely to be entirely subjective. The appeal here is to the instinct of individual self-preservation, or the fear of pain, or the dislike of discomfort. It is fair to young men to let them know what war will be like if it comes to them. But it would be quite wrong to suppose that this knowledge alone will lead them to think in a way that will prevent war.

As in all authentic reports of mass slaughter, however, there is much here that points to the irrelevancy of warfare to the problems it is expected to settle. It is plain that out of the mental strain placed upon millions by such conditions as warfare breeds can come no clear-sighted, cool-headed programs for justice. It is likewise obvious that the experiences that this compilation from official documents describes are not of the sort to inspire mankind with that respect for itself which is a prerequisite of peace.

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The sort of thing Mr. Shapiro offers is a needed antidote to a youthful supposition (not so prevalent as it once was) that war is glorious, or adventurous, or satisfying to any normal side of human nature, or that it is as likely to bring out the best as the worst in a man. After all, men fighting wars for they know not what reasons, and for causes they cannot be sure are theirs, do not remain heroes very long.

The reports on which Mr. Shapiro draws show many of the ways in which soldiers seek to avoid the opportunities which governments so generously bestow upon them to cover themselves with glory, and stress rather the chances that they will cover themselves with worse than mud. It is not pleasant reading, nor required reading for much of today's war-wise youth. But at any rate it cannot be brushed aside as a product of a frightened imagination. Many of those who read it will wish they hadn't, as one wishes that war itself were not.

C. W. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

Along the "Fear Pathway"

By Frank L. Perrin

NOT always is the sequel to some real or imaginary story of fear written as is indicated by newspaper accounts of fatal results from the compounding and wide sale of what has been announced as a specific for a widely publicized human malady. In many magazines and newspapers, during recent months, the protagonists of medical and physiological theories have been carrying on what they no doubt quite honestly believe is an educational campaign purporting to advise the public as to accepted preventive and remedial practices and methods. Patient persons, both men and women, have taken note of this campaign, some conscious of the fact that people of every earlier generation would have protested, vehemently and successfully, against such unblushing public discussion.

But many of these have generously conceded to children and grandchildren, both girls and boys, the privilege of setting up their own standards and codes of social deportment. This concession, it may be admitted, has been compelled rather than voluntary. In many respects the old has been outmoded, sometimes because it is old rather than because it is outworn. Codes, both social and legal, seem sometimes to be too easily and carelessly revised or repealed.

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Nothing is more inevitable, once the fear of people is aroused, than the appearance of some proffered antidote, corrective or palliative. The imagination of those susceptible to suggestion, as well as those who suffer or are fearful lest they may sometime suffer or be afflicted, once aroused, seeks a way out of embarrassment or trouble. This is the opportunity for the specialist, whether of some recognized school of medicine, politics or economics, to proffer the specific remedy which is eagerly accepted and hopefully applied.

News reports published widely a week or so ago told of the distressing discovery, made by the compounders and manufacturers of a proprietary medical remedy in a middle western city, that the combination of ingredients used by them had produced a poison which, in some instances, would be fatal to patients for whom it was prescribed. Just why it was not said that it would prove fatal in all cases does not appear. Neither is it yet ascertained that it will not so act in any case.

This is multiplying fear by suggesting even greater and more terrifying fear. Shipments of the products of the formula have been made, it appears, to all sections of the country. The horrific, and possibly true word pictures of disease even more widespread, had already created a demand which prescribing physicians were eager to meet. The long roll of casualties has been begun. The warning sent out by the courageous but alarmed manufacturers and distributors did not overtake or head off the consignments. Truth sent in pursuit of a false report seems always a laggard. We give wings and swift feet to untruths and false concepts.

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From a remote locality in a southern state there comes the announcement made by a physician, a county health officer, that six patients for whom he prescribed the new elixer have perished as a result of its use. Already the count of victims there and in other parts of the country has reached a total of twenty-one. The southern doctor hopes for the recovery of six other persons treated by him by the same formula. "But they are like people facing a death sentence," he is reported as saying. "Nobody knows what tomorrow may bring."

The temptation may be to regard all this as another chapter in the progress of medical or therapeutic research, a record of inevitable casualties in the widely heralded campaign designed to usher in an era of moral, social and physical betterment. But should we not seek, in any unselfish desire to analyze motives and methods, to discover the actuating impulse? Inspiring panic or abject fear in an effort, however cleverly disguised, to promote or re-establish actually untenable medical, social or political theories, always, because of the operation of the law of right and reason, results in reaction and the ultimate destruction of any false premise.

There is, it cannot be denied, much eager and unwisely inspired overreaching in the selfish effort to arouse public fear of disease, economic disaster and political misgovernment. A pathway of fear, through this effort, has been blazed across the length and breadth of America and elsewhere in the world. All these undertakings, from whatever motive inspired, are destined finally to react, not in confusion and chaos, but in universal sanity.

Cause and Effect?

A Tenderfoot in Suburbia

I NEVER could quite believe in the business of characters taking the bit between the teeth, running away with their author, and landing him and his play, or whatever his vehicle might be, at some unforeseen destination. Particularly as we are assured, by authors who have been thus mishandled, that the journey usually ends in a triumphal progress, rather than in the ditch. In fact, according to that eminent playwright and critic, Mr. St. John Ervine, to plot out your play beforehand, and adhere rigidly to the scheme, is to court destruction, and, at the best, betokens you a very third-rate workman. I must confess that that has always been my procedure; but my friends continue to assure me that Mr. Ervine is correct.

They argue that, in order to portray with any conviction a character, you must get under his skin, and write, as it were, from the inside out. Once inside his skin, of course, you have endowed him with free will to an extent that may enable him to leap with you inconveniently over some of the barriers on a pre-arranged course. My reply has been that this is mere laziness on the part of the author. I admit that the skin game is an excellent game, but to play it only after your character has embarked on his career, and to be forced to man a hastily improvised barricade, is to scamp the work.

I prefer to live in and with my character before he makes his public appearance; afterward, with the knowledge thus gained, and in Olympian detachment, I am able to erect barriers convincingly beyond his powers to jump, and yet satisfying, in their plan, to a sense of design. The answer of my friends that you never can know your man until you get him on the course has always seemed to me to betray a lack of imagination; but now I wonder—I have wondered ever since the strange case of Martyn Chape.

I flattered myself that Martyn was a character that I knew very well indeed.

He was, I must explain, an explorer and had returned from five grueling years in the Amazonian forests—or it may have been the Antarctic. It didn't matter, because he was too modest to talk about his achievements. He had returned, determined to settle down, to a villa at Twickenham, a charming wife (Sylvia), and two nice children—only to find that all of them were distasteful to him. Those years in the crucible of the Amazon (?) had transmuted the metal of the man; he still rang true, but not in harmony with them. The first act was disillusionment for him; the second, tribulation for them all; and the last, after working up to a tremendous emotional climax, was to end in reconciliation. "Sylvia," ran my final notes, "has brain wave. Points out he is only a tenderfoot in Suburbia, and has lost his nerve. Twickenham more exacting than jungle—conditions very trying—natives difficult to handle. Yet family needs strong leadership—surely he won't shirk man-size job? Ruling passion and love combine to win the day."

The third act, in fact, was to open with a faint foreshadowing of this finale. There was to be a short interval of calm before the crisis. Up to this point he had given an admirable performance, in accordance with my plan. As I brought him on for the third act, I scribbled idly for a moment or two, after a glance at my notes, pondering the recurring problem of how to slacken the tension, while keeping up the interest. Then I took in what I had written and sat up with a jerk. It read:

"MARTYN: I'm going back to the Amazon.

"SYLVIA: Poor man! Before lunch?

"MARTYN: The taxi's at the door.

"SYLVIA: Have you packed your toothbrush?

"MARTYN: Yes—no—bother! (He exits R.)

"SYLVIA: I must tell cook. (She exits L.)"

Hastily I crossed it out, and wrote:

"MARTYN: Sylvia, I'm sorry; it's all my fault; I'm a cad.

"SYLVIA: No. Only a stranger in a strange country."

I looked at this—I do not know how long I looked, but long enough for the feeling of inadequacy, of frustration, to become overwhelming. I dashed out the words. Nevertheless, Martyn talked on. I made him. Sylvia replied. I insisted. But she had her tongue in her cheek, and he—he just stood there mouthing. Limp, sullen, intractable, he had struck. I baited my lines with all I knew of wit, of honest emotion—none of them undertakings, from whatever motive in- tempted him to give more than the faintest sign of life. A month later he took the taxi and went back to—oh, wherever it was.

E. F.-B.

The Wide Horizon

Officialdom Under Footlights

By Mary Hornaday

BOSTONIANS who have seen George M. Cohan "take off" President Roosevelt in the new musical comedy, "I'd Rather Be Right," soon to open on Broadway, are wondering how President Roosevelt and the rest of the New Dealers will like seeing fun poked at themselves and their policies on the stage. Judging from their past reactions to similar satires staged by men and women newspaper correspondents in Washington each year, it is safe to say that the Roosevelts and most of their official family probably will not be anything but amused.

For more than half a century, the Gridiron Club, composed of fifty of the American capital's leading political writers, have been roasting public figures at its semi-annual dinners. With the support of Mrs. Roosevelt, the lady reporters have recently developed a similar party of their own for feminine officialdom.

Tickets for these dinners cannot be purchased by the general public. But now, thanks to Messrs. George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart, anyone with the price of a theater ticket has a chance to laugh at the type of thing only Senators, Ambassadors and other important personages have been privileged to see before. The Gridiron Club puts on a series of skits. "I'd Rather Be Right" follows a single theme all the way through, but the similarity is apparent, especially at such points as when the "President" asks "Mr. McIntyre" to bring him the Wagner Act and a pair of husky wrestlers enter.

* * *

This is not Mr. Kaufman's first venture into political satire, but in "Of Thee I Sing" and "First Lady," his characters were imaginary. In the first the President and Vice-President bore the nondescript names of "Wintergreen" and "Throttlebottom." In "First Lady," some people thought they recognized Alice Longworth in the leading lady but the authors declared she was purely fictitious.

Mr. Kaufman is no longer pulling his punches. With a pince-nez, walking stick and silk hat, George M. Cohan walks onto the stage and is addressed as President Roosevelt. The Cabinet, including Secretary Perkins, appears; then the Supreme Court, the President's mother and even "Sistie" and "Buzzie," his grandchildren. All bear unmistakable resemblance to the originals. Only the President's wife is spared.

To even things up a little, the Republicans' Mr. Landon is portrayed as a White House flunkey, unwilling to tell how he balanced the Kansas budget but admitting his weakness as a radio speaker.

The authors leave a pleasant taste in the audience's mouth by poking good-natured jabs at a lot of people and then saying how, thank goodness, the United States is still a country where the people can say what they please and as long as they can, the country will be safe. His satire is no more bitter than that enacted by the Washington correspondents with the President as their personal guest. Imitation is implied, rather than actual. Though Mr. Cohan begins his fireside chats with, "My Friends," there is no attempt to imitate Mr. Roosevelt's own manner of speaking.

That the Roosevelts like this kind of entertainment is indicated by the alacrity with which they accept the invitations to the correspondents' dinners and by the fact that Mrs. Roosevelt has started an annual party of her own for "gridiron widows" on the night of their husbands' frolic. The skits she plans and participates in on these occasions are strictly "off the record," but it may be said that they go much further than the correspondents have ever dared to go.

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The reporters have always hesitated to impersonate the President as Mr. Cohan is now doing. The women talked of having a skit showing a Sunday evening supper at the White House with Mrs. Roosevelt serving scrambled eggs to du Pont "in-laws," but they found no way of leaving out the President and so dropped the idea.

Only once during the present Administration has the White House shown any annoyance at an imitation of the President. A radio actor who copied the President's voice on a "March of Time" broadcast was asked to stop. A White House secretary explained that people who tuned in late mistook it for the real thing. The question of satire was not involved.

It is interesting to see how foreign diplomats respond to American political satire, unheard of in the homelands of most of them. In spite of language difficulties, they pay close attention and laugh heartily, leading their American entertainers to wonder what mental comparisons they are making.

A man from New York behind me at "I'd Rather Be Right," enthusiastically proclaimed it as the "nearest thing to Gilbert and Sullivan yet produced in this country." He predicted that it will "sweep the country." If it does, it will provide new evidence to a world over-burdened with censorship and seriousness about the business of government that there is at least one country where government officials can still laugh at their own foibles and where the average man is not afraid to laugh with them.